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Twenty
Pages

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BOLSHEVIST LEADER INTERVIEWED GIVES HIS PEACE VIEWS

Nicholas Lenine Says Peace
Would Be Doubtless Followed
by Trade Concessions to At-
tract Needed Technical Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A little over two months ago, Mr. Isaac McBride came out of Soviet Russia, or to be precise, on October 10, before leaving Moscow for Petrograd. In the latter part of September, he went to the Kremlin to interview Nicholas Lenine, the Premier of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. He had secured the necessary papers to admit him to the Kremlin enclosure which is guarded, naturally, as the seat of the executive government. He was to meet Mr. Lenine at 3 p. m., and he had been informed by the Foreign Office that the Premier was a busy man and that if there were any specific questions to put to him it would be better to write them out beforehand, in order to cover as much ground as possible during the 15 minutes' time which had been allotted for the interview. However, the conversation proved of such interest, certainly to Mr. McBride, and presumably to Mr. Lenine, that the time was extended to one hour and twenty minutes.

"I approached the Kremlin enclosure," says Mr. McBride. "It was guarded by two Russian soldiers who inspected my pass, and proceeded to a small frame office beyond the bridge, where a civilian grants passes to enter the Kremlin buildings and return to the outside. It has been said many times that Mr. Lenine is guarded by Chinese soldiers. It is true that he is well guarded, but while I looked very carefully for Chinese soldiers, I found none inside the Kremlin walls. In fact I could find none in all Moscow and Petrograd."

In Mr. Lenine's Office
"I mounted the hill and walked toward the building where Mr. Lenine lives and has his office. I was met at the outer door by two more soldiers, young Russians. My pass was again inspected and I was directed up a long staircase, at the top of which were two more Russian soldiers. I passed down a long corridor and approached a door in front of which another Russian soldier was sitting. My pass was again examined, and I was told to enter the room."

"In this room many clerks were at work, both men and women. Everybody was busy over a desk or typewriter, and there was a general atmosphere of energy and accomplishment. I was asked to go into the next room (Russian rooms are en suite), and found myself in the presence of Mr. Lenine's secretary, who informed me that 'Comrade Lenine will be at liberty in a few minutes.' I looked at the clock on the wall. It still lacked five minutes of three. I sat down, and one of the clerks handed me a copy of The Times of London."

While reading an editorial Mr. McBride was addressed by the secretary who told him to go into the next room. His back was toward the door of this room, and as he turned the door opened and Mr. Lenine stood there smiling.

"It was then twelve minutes past three," says Mr. McBride, "and the first words he uttered were, 'I am glad to meet you, and I want to apologize for keeping you waiting.'"

Mr. Lenine Described
"Mr. Lenine is a man of middle height, close to 50 years of age. He is well proportioned and very active, physically. In spite of the fact that he carries in his body two bullets fired at him one year ago last August, his head is rather large, massive in outline, and is set close to his shoulders. The forehead is broad and high, the mouth large, the eyes wide apart, and there appears in them at times a very infectious twinkle. His hair, pointed beard, and mustache, have a brown tinge."

"In conversation his eyes never leave those of the person to whom he is speaking. In replying to questions he does not hesitate, but goes straight to the point. He pushed his chair over near his desk for me, and turned his own chair in my direction. After we had been talking for some time about conditions throughout the world he said that he would be glad to answer any questions."

Not a Minority Dictatorship
"On being informed that newspapers, periodicals, and magazines in the various countries had been starting for the past 22 months that Soviet Russia was a dictatorship of a small minority led by himself and Mr. Trotsky, Mr. Lenine replied: 'That, of course, is not true. Let those who believe that silly tale come here and mingle with the rank and file and learn the truth. The vast majority of industrial workers, and at least one-half of the articulate peasantry are for soviet rule and are defending it.' He continued, 'You say you have been along the western front. You admit that you have been allowed to mingle with the soldiers of Soviet Russia; that you have been unhampered, as a journalist, in making your investigation. You have also visited factories and workshops. You have had a very good opportunity to understand the temper of the rank and file. You have seen thousands of men living from day to day on black bread and tea. You have probably seen more suffering in Soviet Russia

than you had ever deemed possible, and all this because of the unjust war being made upon us, including the economic blockade, in all of which your own country is playing a large part. Now I ask what is your opinion about this being a dictatorship of the minority?'

"In answer to the question: 'What have you to say at this time about peace and foreign concessions?' Mr. Lenine said, 'I am often asked whether those American opponents of the war against Russia—as in the first place bourgeois—are right, who expect from us, after peace is concluded, not only resumption of trade relations but also the possibility of securing concessions in Russia. I repeat once more that they are right. A durable peace would be such a relief to the toiling masses of Russia that these masses would undoubtedly agree to certain concessions being granted. The granting of concessions under reasonable terms is also desirable for us, as one of the means of attracting into Russia the technical help of the countries which are more advanced in this respect, during the coexistence side by side of Socialist and capitalist states.'"

Predicts That Soviets Will Win
"Continuing he said: 'As for the soviet power, it has become familiar to the minds and hearts of the laboring masses of the whole world which clearly grasped its meaning. Everywhere the laboring masses—in spite of the influence of the old leaders with their chauvinism and opportunism, which permeates them through and through—became aware of the rottenness of the bourgeois parliaments and of the necessity of the soviet power, the power of the toiling masses, the dictatorship of the proletariat, for the sake of the emancipation of humanity from the yoke of Capital. And the soviet power will win in the whole world, however furiously, however frantically, the bourgeoisie of all countries may rage and storm.'"

"The bourgeoisie inundates Russia with war and by inciting against us the counter revolutionaries, those who wish the yoke of Capital to be restored. The bourgeoisie inflict upon the working masses of Russia unprecedented sufferings, through the blockade, and through their help given to the counter revolutionaries, but we have already defeated Koltchak and we are carrying on the war against Denikin with the firm assurance of our coming victory.'"

"How simple and plain he was," Mr. McBride states. "He wore workman's shoes, a frayed pair of trousers, a soft shirt with a black four-in-hand tie, and a cheap office coat. The man works from 15 to 18 hours a day, receiving reports and keeping in touch with the situation over the whole country of Russia; attending committee meetings, delivering lectures, ready to give anyone the benefit of his knowledge, no matter who it may be. He lives with his wife in the same building where he has his office, in two modestly furnished rooms."

NORTH CAROLINA CONGRESS CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Although complete returns from a number of precincts are not yet in, indications point to the election of Clyde R. Hoey (D.), of Cleveland County, to the United States House of Representatives from the Ninth North Carolina Congressional District by 2000 majority over John M. Morehead (R.), of Mecklenburg County. Mr. Hoey's majority will fall short of the normal Democratic vote owing to the local dissension and to the large vote given to Mr. Morehead by the normally Republican counties of the district. Mr. Hoey's small plurality is also due to the large vote cast for Mr. Morehead by independent voters.

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BRITAIN DEFENDS PERSIAN TREATY

Lord Curzon Says He Discussed
It With American Ambassador
and Colonel House—United
States Will Not Consent Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Anglo-Persian treaty, which provided so much ammunition for attacks on Great Britain during the League of Nations debate in the United States Senate, is defended in a note from the British Foreign Office to the Department of State in Washington, through John W. Davis, United States Ambassador at London.

Lord Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, contended that charges of secrecy in negotiations were unfounded, inasmuch as he had discussed the proposed treaty not only with Mr. Davis, but also with Col. E. M. House, confidential advisor to President Wilson. He alleges tacit consent of the United States to the Anglo-Persian understanding.

The British Minister pleads the tenuousness of Persia to India and alleges that the relations established between Great Britain and Persia are on a par with those between the United States and Liberia.

Apart from the defense of the treaty by Lord Curzon, the statement regarding conversations with Mr. Davis and Colonel House is considered of importance as practically disposing of the charges of secrecy, intrigue and back stairs diplomacy so frequently adduced by professional "tail twisters" in the last few months.

The note from the British Foreign Office takes strong exception to the making public by the United States Legation at Tehran of a statement, which, in addition, it is asserted, to being undiplomatic, is "unfriendly" and "even hostile." The legation's statement, made on instruction from the State Department, followed the publication in a Persian newspaper of a statement that the United States had deserted Persia.

In course of his reference to his discussion of Anglo-Persian relations with the United States Ambassador in London, Lord Curzon asserts, Mr. Davis expressed his opinion that the treaty was a good thing and would benefit Persia even more than Great Britain. Lord Curzon also insists that he informed Colonel House that negotiations looking to the treaty were in progress, and he assumes that Colonel House had informed the United States Government. Mr. Davis was able to state that when he gave his opinion, that opinion was personal, as he had not received instructions from the State Department.

Following the exchange of views between the two governments, the impression received was that no serious misunderstanding existed, but on the other hand the United States will for the present abstain from giving its formal consent to the Anglo-Persian treaty.

Even Sinn Feiners will, doubtless, be thankful to have that phase of mere crime and outrage crushed as quickly as possible, as there is a natural tendency to attribute every outrage to Sinn Feiners.

The Dublin Corporation yesterday held a special meeting, at which the Lord Mayor strongly condemned the deportation of Tom Kelly, M.P., which he characterized as a part of a general campaign by the authorities to exasperate the Irish people and to drive them into revolt.

A resolution protesting against his arrest was passed, one of the aldermen, Mr. Quaid, however, dissenting on the ground that the government was forced to adopt unconstitutional methods as a result of the attempt to overthrow the British Constitution and to drive Ireland into anarchy.

Another policeman has been murdered, this time near Bandon, County Cork, where a constable, named Bolger, who has 30 years service in the Irish Constabulary to his credit, was shot and killed instantly, while walking from the police barracks to his lodgings. He was shot at from the lane close to the barracks and the police immediately fired into the lane without result. The motive for the outrage may be found in the fact that he gave evidence against Sinn Fein volunteers at the Crimes Act Court recently.

Besides this, there has been an attack on a party of four Royal Irish constables, who were ambushed at Dunglow and shot at, all being hit.

SUGAR ORDERED RELEASED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Wisconsin beet sugar manufacturers and others holding sugar in storage have been ordered by the state division of markets to place the sugar on the market at once. In no case shall sugar be held longer than two weeks. Sugar stored before December 17 must be taken out by December 17.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S NAVAL BASE
PRESSBURG, Tzecho-Slovakia (Saturday)—This city, which is to become Tzecho-Slovakia's naval base for the Danube fleet, has voted a budget of 7,000,000 crowns for construction work. The city will lease the harbor to the State.

BELGIAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER
NEW YORK, New York—The Belgian Government has placed an order for 75 consolidation-type engines with the American Locomotive Company.

MARTENS INQUIRY BY SENATE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A thorough investigation without delay, either by the Foreign Relations Committee or by a sub-committee of the activities and antecedents of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who styles himself Ambassador to the United States from the Russian Soviet Government, was called for in a resolution submitted in the Senate yesterday by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa.

The resolution, which was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, declares that Mr. Martens refused to answer questions addressed to him by the Lusk investigating committee on the ground that he enjoyed diplomatic immunity; that he came to the United States as a German subject, and that he has been charged with conducting propaganda hostile to this country.

The investigating committee would be empowered to compel the attendance of Mr. Martens and insist on an explanation in detail of his activities in the United States, as well as his connection with the Soviet Government. Provision is made under Article 102 of the Revised Statutes to compel attendance and to punish any person summoned who willfully refuses to answer questions pertinent to the inquiry.

DEVELOPMENTS IN IRISH SITUATION

Police Suppress Freeman's Journal
on Ground It Contained
Statements Likely to Cause
Disaffection—More Outrages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—On the ground that Freeman's Journal of yesterday contained statements likely to cause disaffection, and to prejudice recruiting and the discipline of the police force, that newspaper was suppressed shortly before midnight, when the police along with soldiers removed the essential parts of its printing machinery. This action was preceded by the reading of a document to the editor signed by Brigadier-General Lambert, the competent military authority.

Rumors which have been current regarding the calling up of special constabulary materialized yesterday afternoon in an official statement which invited the aid of special constables to deal with the increasing number of robberies and outrages, resulting from the grouping of the police in strong patrols, in substitution for the ordinary beat system.

Those willing to enroll are invited to communicate with Mr. Norris Goddard at a given address. This gentleman is a Unionist solicitor and will doubtless receive many offers of help, for there is an undoubted outbreak of crime, quite apart from "political" crime.

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BELGIAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER
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ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON PRICE LOWERING

Mr. Palmer Recommends That
Fair Price Committees Be
Named, and Refuse to Allow
Increases to Be Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, yesterday carried the fight against profiteering to the middle west. At his invitation, Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, called a large gathering here of Illinois mayors, law enforcement officers, representatives of some of the biggest business houses in the country, and women leaders. The Attorney-General, again vigorously denouncing profiteering, told the citizens of Illinois that they could bring down prices if they would.

He cited three great cities where his fair price committees have brought prices down by refusing to allow increases in prices to be printed. Mr. Palmer declared if people went on these committees with the idea that prices must come down and would not allow increases in prices to be published, prices would drop. His advice was "not to be afraid of hurting the profits of these gentlemen—they have had their harvest." He defined a fair price as the lowest the traffic would bear.

The Attorney-General brought four proposals to Illinois: Organization of fair price committees in every community, with the weight of local support behind them; organization of the women as never before; calling of meetings by mayors and other leaders to urge conservation and economy, and bringing all the influence possible to bear against disturbances in industry in order to keep production up. Industrial peace figured in all Mr. Palmer's suggestions for solving the problem. "The great crime of the day," he said, "is idleness, voluntary or enforced."

Addressing the women, who formed half or more of his audience, Mr. Palmer told them their power was "incalculable." If the women of the country made up their minds they would not buy goods, prices would come down.

While pointing out how many were pinched by the high prices the Attorney-General said that, taken as a whole, the wages of Labor had increased more in the last four years than the cost of living, so he did not consider Labor as a whole, affected. Later, in reply to a question regarding Labor unions, he said, "restriction of distribution or of production by any combined efforts of producers or workmen, so long as I am Attorney-General, will be prosecuted with equal vigor, no matter who gets hurt."

RUSSIANS SAID TO FAVOR SOVIET RULE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—In a press interview regarding the refusal of the allied representatives to take note of the Bolshevik peace offer, Maxim Litvinoff, the soviet representative here, remarked that it was obvious that the Soviet Government wants peace and that the American, English and French workmen undoubtedly do so too. The entente need be in no hurry, however, he said, for Soviet Russia has already held out two years despite the blockade and can hold out another two.

"The situation is improving for us," he continued, "for the peasants are also joining us in increasing numbers." Mr. Litvinoff added that the convening of a national assembly in Russia is impossible for the time being, and he concluded with the declaration that while it is true that the majority of the Russian population is not Bolshevik, he is convinced that the majority favors soviet rule.

Basis of Exchange Unequal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Information now available regarding the O'Grady-Litvinoff pourparlers in Copenhagen indicates that Maxim Litvinoff, the soviet representative there, has been obdurate regarding the exchange of officers and has also endeavored to secure through Great Britain the release of the Russian prisoners in other countries. Mr. Litvinoff is apparently maneuvering to secure the repatriation of certain Bolsheviks, while the basis of exchange which he proposes would be, it is considered, very unequal.

"Red East" Train Leaves for Turkestan
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that a special soviet train, named the "Red East," has left for Turkestan to organize soviet institutions there.

BELGIAN LOAN TO BE FLOATED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—Arrangements have been made in London for a Belgian loan of £50,000,000, and the first bonds to the amount of £12,000,000 have already been deposited in London.

VIENNA APPEALS TO BOSTON FOR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has received a communication from the Mayor of Vienna, asking a loan to enable the Austrian city to purchase food, raw materials, and coal for its residents. It has been reported that conditions in Vienna are worse than in most cities of the Central Powers, because of the creation from Austria of many new states, whereby Vienna has been left with only a small tributary territory and heavy obligations. Mayor Peters expressed sympathy for the people of Vienna, but declined to take the initiative in a loan campaign.

CHINA PROPOSES FISCAL REFORMS

Reorganization and Reduction of
Military Force Is Advised
by Presidential Decree—New
Loan Plan Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a decree issued by the President of China, a copy of which has been received at the State Department, the military and civil governors of the provinces of China are asked to cooperate with the Peking Government in reducing expenses for military organizations and equipment, and to institute administrative reforms, in view of the dawn of peace and the need of economy in the finances of China. The government's annual revenue is said to have been reduced disastrously by internal strife and consequent retardation of commerce and agriculture.

The military and civil governors of numerous provinces had joined in a telegraphic memorandum to the government. In substance, this memorandum stated that the government's financial embarrassment has been chiefly due to excessive outlay for military purposes, but that the central government must not be held alone responsible for the situation. Means must be devised to increase revenue, a reduction of troops by 20 per cent would effect an annual saving of \$20,000,000, and reforms in methods of collecting the land, rice, and other taxes would increase annual revenues by \$20,000,000.

The decree expressed appreciation of the statesmanship and vision shown by the military and civil governors, and commended their suggestions to the government. The decree also directed that the troops retained permanently should be thoroughly trained with a view to the greatest efficiency and economy of maintenance. Provincial officials are urged to use the utmost care in the selection and supervision of those in charge of tax reforms. The President of China expressed confidence that these plans would be loyally put into effect, and that they would effectually improve the condition of the people of China.

It was learned yesterday that the Pacific Development Corporation of New York has been negotiating a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Chinese Government through the corporation's president, Edward B. Bruce, who is in Peking. The loan is being negotiated without consulting the State Department, and consequently is without the approval of the United States Government. What action, if any, the State Department will take with reference to the loan has not been announced.

The guarantee for the loan, which may be increased to \$25,000,000, is the surplus wine and tobacco tax of China, which had been previously pledged by the Chinese Republic to a bank in Chicago, Illinois, for a prospective loan of \$30,000,000. The Chicago loan, however, while approved by the State Department, has not been finally arranged, owing to claims by other governments upon the wine and tobacco tax, and the failure of the powers to agree upon a consortium policy.

The New York loan contract has not been signed by the Chinese Government, and presumably will not be until all possible complications are forestalled.

RULES FOR JOINING LEAGUE CONSIDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—The international conference in Brussels which is studying the preliminaries of the Constitution for the League of Nations met yesterday in a plenary assembly at the Palais des Academies and discussed chiefly the rules to govern the nations desiring to unite with the league, unanimously voting to make an exception of Norway from the provisory statutes. The seat of the federation is to be in Brussels.

The assembly later adopted a number of resolutions, among them the following: That the states joining the League of Nations should be free to choose the mode of nomination of the delegates to the Assembly of Representatives on condition that the said mode be as democratic as possible in conformity with the rights and duties of other nations, and that there should be issued to the nationalities within the territory of each state joining the league civilian equality, religious liberty and freedom of speech.

Albanian Claims Reviewed
The memorandum then goes on to deal with the accusation made by the Albanian Federation that the union attempts to minimize the numbers of

STRONG EVIDENCE GIVEN IN FAVOR OF A "GREEK KORYTZA"

Pan-Epirotic Union in America
Addresses Memorandum to the
Peace Conference Indicating
Hellenic Sentiment in Korytza

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Pan-Epirotic Union in America has addressed to the Peace Conference in Paris an important memorandum in which an effort is made to combat the contentions of the Pan-Albanian Federation in America that the districts of Korytza and Kolonia in northern Epirus are mainly Albanian and should be united with the proposed new state of Albania, and not, as the Greeks contend, with Greece. The position taken up by the federation is, of course, that the northern Epirote is really not a Greek at all, but an Albanian, and that he has only been induced to forswear his Albanian nationality in favor of Greece as the result of Greek propaganda and pressure. The position, which is full of instruction from more than one point of view, is outlined for the Peace Conference by the Pan-Epirotic Union in part as follows:

Last May the Pan-Epirotic Union addressed a memorandum to the Peace Conference stating the reasons for which it believed that the districts of Korytza and Kolonia should be united with Greece. That memorandum was signed by nearly 2000 natives of those districts, residents of the United States of America. The Pan-Albanian Federation in America replied, a few months later, accusing the union of having deliberately misstated the case of the districts of Korytza and Kolonia. "We ask, therefore," the memorandum states, "the indulgence of the Peace Conference to reply to those accusations briefly."

Muhammadan or Christian Rule

"We are attacked because in our memorandum of May we stated that 'the Christian population of those districts constitutes the object of the peace delegation's concern.' In that statement the Christian Epirotes were far from advocating that the interests of Muhammadans should be sacrificed to the Christian Epirotes. We have merely stated the opinion already expressed at the Peace Conference that whenever Christians and Moslems are intermixed in nearly equal numbers and a decision is to be made as to who should have the right of governing the other, it has always followed the policy of placing the Moslems under the government of Christians, rather than of placing the Christians under Moslem rule."

"We regret that the Albanian memorandum conveys the impression that our statement concerning the sentiments of the 47,827 Christians in Korytza and Kolonia was based solely on letters that are supposed to have been received from people living in those districts, and upon fantastical school statistics in regard to the district of Korytza."

"Our memorandum of last May asks the Peace Conference to refer to the French Military Governor of Korytza and receive from him an authentic statement as to the national sentiments of the Christians of those districts. May we, however, adduce a few more proofs of the Hellenic sentiment of the people of Korytza and Kolonia?"

The Strength of Hellenic Sentiment

The memorandum then goes on to marshal a remarkable array of additional evidence in support of the position taken up, British, French, Italian, and German, perhaps the most comprehensive statement being that of Mr. C. S. Butler, in The Manchester Guardian, the well-known Liberal paper in England.

"At Korytza," writes Mr. Butler under date of September 30, 1914, 'while my visit coincided with that of the Greek Crown Prince in May of last year, I witnessed a parade of 2125 Greek school children of both sexes from five years up to 16, who beamed with joy and pride as they filed past the Prince, cheering and waving their little Greek flags. The same day I witnessed an enthusiastic parade of the women of the town, foremost among whom I noticed my own hostess who habitually speaks Albanian in her own home. I find it hard to believe that these 1900 women, all of whom were respectable middle-class matrons, were secretly pining for the delights of Albanian rule and were driven to this demonstration at the point of the Greek bayonet. Indeed, I can testify that it almost required a bayonet to persuade them to disperse after the celebration. And yet, we have been assured for years by Miss Durham and other Albanian sympathizers, that Korytza is the intellectual center of the Albanian race! The only traces of Albanian educational movement I was able to discover there were a small Albanian printing press, established under foreign encouragement some years ago, and now no longer in operation, and an Albanian school for girls, founded and carried on by American missionaries, with some 60 pupils, recruited from the whole Province of Korytza.'"

The memorandum then goes on to deal with the accusation made by the Albanian Federation that the union attempts to minimize the numbers of

the Albanians in the United States. "The Albanian Federation," it states, "in all its memoranda which have come to our attention declares that the number of Albanians in the United States is from 60,000 to 70,000. The United States census of 1910, however, in stating the number of aliens in the country, gives only 22,357 Albanians. That census was taken on the basis of mother tongue. It is well known that practically all the northern Epirotes use an Albanian patois as their mother tongue. It is, therefore, not unlikely that many Greek Epirotes are included in the 22,357 reported to constitute the Albanian nationality in the United States in 1910. Since 1910, the Immigration Bureau has no records of Albanian nationality having entered the United States. The Albanian Federation, in its memorandum under consideration, explains the absence of the Albanian nationality in the records of the Immigration Bureau in this manner: 'The largest number of Albanian immigrants came to the United States since the occupation of southern Albania, including northern Epirus, by the Greek troops, in 1912, and especially after the fatal year of 1914, when fugitives and refugees arrived in America. Moreover, the report of the Bureau of Immigration that in its records there is no Albanian nationality is easily explained by the fact that the Immigration authorities listed the Albanians as Ottoman subjects, the United States having never had an occasion of recognizing the short-lived Independent State of Albania.'

Statistics Are Produced

The memorandum then produces statistics from the Immigration Bureau at Washington from which it is seen that from 1912 to 1919 the total number of Turks who entered the United States is 5,188, of whom only 1229 came from European Turkey. "It is unnecessary for us to state," it continues, "that all the Albanians come from European Turkey. We have, then, 22,357 Albanians until 1916, and 1229 Turks from Europe until 1919, or a total of 34,557. It is readily recognized that neither the United States census of 1910 nor the Immigration Bureau at Washington could have committed such an enormous error of reporting nearly 4000 Albanians in lieu of 70,000 which are reported by the Albanian Federation in America."

In reply to the "additional explanation" given by the federation for the absence of the 70,000 Albanians in the records of the Immigration authorities in the United States, namely, that the Christian Albanians, "fugitives and refugees," came to this country "with Greek passports," the memorandum declares this assertion to be altogether absurd. "Refugees and fugitives," it points out, fleeing the Greeks could not equip themselves with "Greek passports."

"The United States Treasury Department," the memorandum continues, "has been so kind as to inform us that the number of Albanians in this country is about 4000. Therefore, with the figures of the United States Immigration Bureau, and those of the United States Treasury Department before us, we believe our statement that the Albanian Federation in America deliberately misrepresents facts, is correct."

In order to make assurance doubly sure, however, the union has secured statistics independently of the United States authorities based upon the affidavits of the mayors of the various cities of the United States, which have been reported by the Albanians as centers of Albanian colonies. These agree with the numbers of Albanians in the United States as stated in the census of the United States, in the reports of the Immigration Bureau and of the Treasury Department.

PERSONNEL OF NEW POLISH MINISTRY

WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—A new Polish Cabinet, to succeed that headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski as Premier and Foreign Minister, has been constituted with Mr. Skulski as Premier. The other members of the Ministry follow:

Minister of the Interior, Mr. Wojciechowski.
Minister of War, General Lesniowski.
Minister of Finance, Ladislas Grabowski.
Minister of Justice, Mr. Hebdzinski.
Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Lopuszanski.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Antoni Olaszewski.
Minister of Agriculture, Francis Bardell.
Minister of Transportation, Casimir Koyree.
Minister of Posts, Mr. Tolloszko.
Minister of Public Works, Mr. Kendzior.
Minister of Food, Stanislas Sliwinski.
Minister of Labor, Edward Opolowski.
Minister for the Former Prussian Province, Ladislas Seyda.
The ministers of foreign affairs, health and fine arts have not yet been appointed.

The new Polish Cabinet is a sort of national coalition, the radical extreme left alone being in opposition. The opposition is not strongly accentuated since Mr. Wojciechowski, the Leftist leader, who was a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Paderewski, retains his portfolio of Minister of the Interior. The policy on which the new Polish Ministry will work includes agrarian reforms, a vigorous campaign against anarchy and subversive propaganda and satisfaction of the essential claims of the working classes.

GERMAN REPLY REACHES PARIS

Answer to Notes of Council Is Conciliatory, but Includes Reservations—Technical Committee to Explain German View

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Germany's definite reply to the notes of the Supreme Council arrived yesterday in Paris. That is to say, yesterday Baron Kurt von Lersner, the chief of the German delegation in France, informed Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference, of its arrival, but declared that it could not be handed over officially until this morning on account of the time necessary for its deciphering and translation.

The "Matin" says that, according to the German press, the reply is an extremely conciliatory, beginning by answering "yes" to all the Allies' demands, but ending by formulating reservations upon the important point of reparations for the scuttling of the fleet at Scapa Flow. Germany continues to declare that the delivery of 400,000 tons of harbor material would disable most of the German ports.

A technical committee composed of seven German experts is on its way to Paris, armed with documents and figures to explain the views of the German Government and to propose other reparations to the allied reparations committee. The members of this technical committee are: Mr. Seelinger, a member of the commercial department of the German Foreign Ministry who is its chairman, Rudolph Brohm, who represents the Hamburg shipways, Mr. Rich of the Ministry of Public Works, Dr. Perler, director of the Hamburg-American Line, Dr. Peters, director of the Weser shipyards at Bremen, Paul Müller, representing three groups of seamen and a representative of the Hamburg Government.

It is expected that the Supreme Council will not permit any oral negotiations but that, after receiving the German reply and the documents annexed thereto, the Supreme Council will give a definite answer, which, it is said, will have the character of an ultimatum fixing the last day for the signature of the ratification of the protocol.

PARIS, France (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The German note in reply to the entente, delivered to Paul Dutasta, secretary of the Peace Conference, today, says: "The German Government desires to dissipate the misunderstanding that owing to the momentary absence of American delegates from the commissions provided for by the Peace Treaty, Germany claimed modifications and dispositions of the Treaty concerning the extradition of persons charged with culpability in acts contrary to military law, or the repatriation of prisoners."

"The German Government, previous to receiving the allied note, had already explained the reasons why it would appear necessary to modify the conditions for the execution of those clauses, but the German Government never made its assent for the putting into force of the Peace Treaty conditional upon a previous solution of that question."

"The German Government maintains its opinion that the best means to reach a solution of the Scapa Flow incident would have been to submit the case to international arbitration at The Hague. Such a measure would not have delayed putting the Treaty into force or the signing of the protocol thus modified."

"Desirous, however, of doing its utmost for the early establishment of peace, the German Government declares itself ready to make reparations for the damages caused to the allied and associated governments by the destruction of the ships."

"But the German Government is unable to effect such reparations in the manner demanded by the protocol of November 1, because the execution of the demands formulated in that protocol would compromise irretrievably Germany's economic life and also render impossible of execution the other enormous obligations which the Treaty imposes on Germany."

"The German Government will formulate, through experts, positive detailed propositions showing a mode of reparation, which, although adding a new and heavy burden on Germany in its present situation, are not altogether incompatible with its vital interests."

Time for Action on Treaty
Senators Begin to Realize They Must Face Responsibility
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to a recess of Congress until the United States Senate has passed the railroad bill and established a status of peace, either through the ratification of the Treaty or by a straight peace resolution was expected by leading senators yesterday. There was at the same time a noticeable undercurrent of feeling that the time has come for the Senate to act on the Treaty independently, reach an agreement which will insure ratification and put the result up to President Wilson for his approval or disapproval.

Senators are clearly becoming alarmed at the state of affairs. The reaction from the country, they admit, indicates that temporizing with the situation is endangering the entire business of the Nation. Leaders on both sides of the Senate are beginning to see that no public end is served by attempts to shift responsibility for the deadlock in the Senate. The stage of definite action on the Treaty was

not reached yesterday but informal conversations were in progress. From several of the leading Democrats the impression was received that they think the time has come for the Senate to face the responsibility, make the best of a compromise by reaching an understanding with the Republican opposition, taking it for granted that, whatever he meant by the ultimatum of Sunday night, the President will ultimately accept any proposition for the ratification of the Treaty that will secure the consent of 64 members of the Senate.

Railroads Cause Concern

With the prospect of a recess on Saturday the disposition of the railroads was a subject of grave concern. It was understood that the President was engaged in writing a message to the Senate in regard to the transportation systems. No one knows whether or not the President intends to hand them over on January 1. No information to the contrary has reached Congress and in the meantime, if the President should insist on handing them back, temporary legislation remains to be enacted.

On the Treaty question there is some degree of cleavage on the Senate Democratic side. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Administration leader, urged a committee on conciliation again yesterday, but made no concrete proposal to the opposition. On the other hand, Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, reiterated his former declaration that if the compromise were not secured, peace should be established by partial ratification along the lines proposed by Senator Knox.

Minority Leadership Rivalry
Senator Hitchcock has opposed any peace move except by ratification of the Treaty, and the fact that he and Senator Underwood are bitter rivals for the minority leadership opens up the prospect for a further cleavage. Mr. Underwood summed up the situation on Tuesday in the following statement:

"I have analyzed the President's statement and do not believe there is anything in it which would indicate that he is opposed to a conciliation. I believe if we can get a proposition on which 64 senators can agree and then submit it to the President he is willing to consider it. If the President wants a Treaty without the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'i', then we know that is impossible. I have tried it and failed and I have sense enough to know when I am beaten."

"The reaction to the Senate's failure to do anything on the Treaty is now being clearly seen throughout the country," said Senator Underwood. "The people want peace and there must be peace. The Senate should not recess for the holidays until they finally dispose of the Treaty and the Railroad Bill. The point has been reached where the business interests of the country are in grave danger."

Reply From Hungarian Premier
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Charles Huszar, the Hungarian Premier, has replied to the recent note of the Supreme Council saying that the Hungarian delegation will start for Neuilly immediately after the beginning of next year and expressing the hope that the territories occupied by Rumania will be evacuated and that the Supreme Council will grant its request that the territorial commissions mentioned in the note should be sent, this being, the note states, the only means of calming the excitement due to the distressing events caused by the Rumanian occupation.

Hungary Promised Help of Neutrals
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—According to a German wireless message, the Hungarian Government has decided to resume from January 1, 1920, the payment of interest on state debts with certain restrictions. The wireless message adds that representatives of Sweden, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Norway have visited the Premier, Charles Huszar, and assured him of the sympathy of their respective states for Hungary and promised their assistance in her reconstruction.

RESUMPTION OF WIRE SERVICE
PARIS, France (Monday)—Telegraphic service between France and Germany will be resumed tomorrow, according to an official announcement. This has been delayed owing to the difficulty of establishing stable lines through the devastated regions. No code will be allowed, but the French, German, English, Italian, and Japanese languages may be used.

SENATOR WILLIAMS TO RETIRE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
JACKSON, Mississippi—In a recent letter to a friend and supporter at Hickory, Mississippi, John Sharp Williams, senior United States Senator from this State, definitely announced that he will retire from the Senate at the expiration of his present term in 1923. He will then go to his plantation in Yazoo County.

PLANS OF CARTER GLASS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday he would give up his seat as Senator from Virginia immediately on the reconvening of Congress after the holidays. President Wilson has not yet named Mr. Glass' successor as Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBWAY PURCHASE IS FAVORED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State Legislature yesterday voted, 114 to 34, to purchase the Cambridge subway from the Boston Elevated Railway. The purchase price is not to exceed \$8,000,000. The bill now goes to the Senate.

IRISH EDUCATION BILL EXPLAINED

Chief Secretary Indicates Single Department Is to Take Place of Present Separate Authorities—Financial Arrangements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Special importance attaches to the debate today in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Education of Ireland Bill, since the Chief Secretary did not explain it on the first reading. The bill paves the way for many educational reforms already introduced into England and Scotland but does not carry those reforms far. A single department of education takes the place of the present separate authorities for primary, secondary, and technical instruction. But what is it satisfactory that they should be unified, centralization under the Chief Secretary, who is already the head of some 40 boards, takes away a considerable amount of the independence enjoyed by those authorities.

Only one of his two colleagues in the department is permanent, and presumably an authority on education while the advisory board that is also to be established can easily be set aside in practice. Local education committees and local authorities as part of the scheme but the initiative in developing the schools will still rest largely with the central authority. Even such local control as is offered seems likely to be opposed strenuously by the bodies that have hitherto had the whip-hand in Irish education. The financial arrangements are not ungenerous and clauses that make compulsory education more widespread and effective appear to be of real value.

Superannuation allowances are to be made to teachers and will be welcomed by them but what they show most eagerness for are the long-delayed increases of salary which could be settled independently of the bill. To make these dependent upon the passage of the measure which might itself become enmeshed in the forthcoming Home Rule Bill would be a provocation to a strike of teachers and would increase the existing bitterness.

T. P. O'Connor Secures Adjournment
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist, made a fresh attempt today to secure the adjournment of the House of Commons in connection with Irish affairs, and this time succeeded, the whole of the Independent Liberals and Labor members rising in support of the motion. The pretext given for the motion was the seizure and suppression of The Freeman's Journal, which will therefore, come up for discussion at 8:15 p. m.

Previously the Irish Secretary, Ian Macpherson, replying to Col. J. C. Wedgwood, stated that the paper had been suspended by military authority after consultation with the civil authorities and under the Defense of the Realm regulations, for the publication of an article which was a flagrant violation of regulations. Questioned further, Mr. Macpherson declared that an English paper would have been similarly suppressed in similar circumstances.

Statement by Food Controller
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—George H. Roberts, the food controller, announced in the House of Commons today that all home agricultural products except wheat would be freed from control during the first semester of the coming year, but said some degree of supervision over the food supply would have to be exercised for the next three years at least.

Effort Being Made to Relieve Austria
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replying today in the House of Commons to a question as to whether there would be any food in Austria after January 31, declared the Allies were doing everything in their power to relieve the Austrian situation.

Evidence Still Being Taken
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, London (Tuesday)—At question time today the Indian Secretary said that the Hunter Committee was still taking evidence regarding the Amritsar affair, but this would be finished by the end of the month. He appreciated the profound disturbance of public opinion created by the evidence and trusted the House would wait the authoritative announcement on the subject.

Cecil B. Harmsworth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the latest dispatches from the British representative and others, indicated, that the food situation in Austria was critical. It would be true to say that unless further arrangements were made there would be no food by the end of January.

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VERY SPECIAL
Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, real heavy quality, all colors. Regular \$2.40 value \$3.25, yard. \$2.40
WASH SATINS—Flesh and white; entire satisfaction guaranteed. Reg. \$2.65 value \$3.50. Our price, yard. \$2.65
Full Line of Other Silks, Velvets, Laces, Linings, at Similar Low Prices
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Elevator Service—Up One Flight—Save 1/4
BOSTON LACE & SILK CO.
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Mail Orders Filled Up One Flight

COOPERATION OF BUILDERS URGED

Mr. Lloyd George, at Central Hall, Appeals to the Industry to Help Solve Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At an important conference of the Building Trades Joint Industrial Council held in Central Hall, Westminster, today the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, earnestly appealed to the entire industry to help solve the building problem. The housing difficulties, the Premier said, were a terrific source of social unrest and complicated the solution of every grievance. Contentment, he declared, could not be restored until the housing problem in Great Britain was placed upon a more satisfactory basis.

The Premier laid special emphasis on the necessity for solving the difficulties of transport and labor, particularly the latter. Besides five years arrears in house-building, to be made good, there was a decrease of between 250,000 and 300,000 laborers in the building trades together with shorter hours of labor.

The Premier appealed for a better organization of trade and an effort to increase output and for the time of apprenticeship to be shortened. In appealing to workmen to increase their output, there was no question, he pointed out, of their being exploited for undue profit. Every step had been taken to prevent exploitation for unreasonable profit. The workmen, therefore, were not being asked to make special exertions to increase the employers' profits. They were being asked to solve the difficulties of their own class to provide shelter for them and stop overcrowding amongst them.

He wanted the workers to get rid of the notion that they were simply working for the employers and to feel that they were working with the employers for the benefit of the whole nation. Once they grasped that, he was certain they would do their best toward helping to provide necessary houses.

BOLSHEVIST MEETING ORGANIZED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Committee for Social Defense organized yesterday a Bolshevik meeting under the presidency of Mrs. John Sadoul, the wife of the Captain Sadoul, who was recently elected as a deputy, although under the accusation of maintaining intelligence with the enemy, having gone to Russia in a military capacity and entered into communication with the Bolsheviks.

The meeting was called for the Cirque de Paris and its object was to ask for a full general amnesty and to protest against intervention in Russia. The doors of the Cirque de Paris being closed, however, the manifestants decided to hold the meeting in the Syndicates Building where a meeting was already being held. Notwithstanding this they invaded the rooms, sang the "Internationale" and listened to speeches pronounced by such Socialist leaders as Marcel Cachin, editor of the "Humanité," and Louis Barthou.

They later adopted an order of the day, asking for full amnesty and peace with Russia. They were dispersed by the police, several arrests being made. Order was, however, re-established at 6 p. m.

AVIATOR'S SPEED RECORD

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A speed of approximately 226 miles an hour was reached by Sadi Lecoq, the French aviator, in an officially timed airplane test today. Mr. Lecoq, who holds the French record for height and broke the French speed record last September, covered the distance of a kilometer in today's test at an average speed of 307.255 kilometers (about 190 miles) an hour, while during some seconds of his flight he reached a speed of 364.5 kilometers (226 miles) an hour, or about 3 1/4 miles a minute.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS GAIN
HARTFORD, Connecticut—E. J. Sturges, Bank Commissioner, in his annual report to the Governor, shows that savings banks deposits increased \$23,724,669 from October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919.

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FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS
A Scarf for HIM. A gift for any man. Who is he who would not like more scarfs?
At our shops we are showing an exceptional stock of Neckwear of every good kind.
Lustrous woven silks of every conceivable texture and color.
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Men's shops with service that ladies find most helpful for the Holidays

BRITISH AIR FORCE STATUS DISCUSSED

House of Commons Votes to Place Air Ministry Under Control of Secretary for War—Future Developments Forecast

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The key to yesterday's debate on the air policy may be found in this sweeping sentence, "The navy has lost forever its claim to be able to defend us against attack. There is no defense against aircraft today, except a bigger air force capable of hitting back." Thus spoke Colonel Brabazonmoore, the aviator member who represents Chatham.

Variations and modifications of this view inspired all the critics who are alarmed at the Air Ministry being placed under the control of the Secretary for War, even one with such ability, industry, and capacity for getting through work as Winston Churchill, to quote from Mr. Bonar Law's eulogy of that Minister.

The critics were afraid the air service was being cast for the part of Cinderella, a Cinderella, however, without any future, to do minor work for her sisters, the army and navy. Some critics, indeed, were afraid that Cinderella would be split in two and swallowed by the army and navy, respectively.

Winston Churchill, on the other hand, saw no danger of any infringement of the independent status and identity of the Royal Air Force, and he saw in it, moreover, a step toward a final system to which they would certainly be drawn by the logic of economy and war efficiency, namely, a combined imperial war staff for all three services, actuated and operating under a single control.

Separate Minister for Air Urged

Maj.-Gen. J. B. E. Seely moved to reduce the air vote in order to raise his now familiar contention that the air force must have a separate ministerial head. He maintained that no minister or secretary for war especially, could spare sufficient time to look after the Air Ministry. General Seely was as vehement as he could well be.

He threatened, in so many words, to pursue the government down the weeks and months and years until the present arrangement was scrapped. This country had depended always upon its command of the sea, the question of how far they were employing air power in support of, or in substitution for, the fleet was one that should take up the whole time of one man.

General Seely favors a general ministry of defense, but he maintained that the present arrangement was a step away from that end. A condition precedent to any cooperation of the three services, in his view, is independence and equal authority of all three.

Mr. Bonar Law debated skillfully and argued that the convenience of air forces was not infringed by the present arrangement. Over and over again in British political history, one minister had filled more than one post. Work was not necessarily better done because one man devoted his whole time to it, than when superintended and directed by another man who had less time, but had the faculty of getting on the spot and dealing with the really essential things.

Future Developments

There followed a succession of speeches by private members, including several former airmen, like Colonel Brabazonmoore and Capt. Wedgwood Benn, which were characterized by the mental rapidity common to airmen and by a new and striking interest in service questions by civilians.

Colonel Brabazonmoore argued that future wars could only be won by the ultimate industrial resources of the country and the first object of attack, of future wars, would undoubtedly be not the military, but the industrial arm of the state. A foreign power would try to hit Britain in her industrial center, at Birmingham or Glasgow. Hence the importance of the air force.

Rear Admiral Adair, Unionist member for Shettleston, Glasgow, foresaw in the future a fight between the aerial and naval developments similar to the fight of the past decade between big guns and armor. He foresaw the day also when there would

be craft as big as a destroyer, normally traveling on the sea, but able on occasion to rise on her wings and travel at 150 miles per hour through the air.

Mr. Churchill emphasized very strongly that the independent status and identity of the Royal Air Force and the gathering to it of all those elements necessary for its permanent integral existence had been the chief ideas kept before the government in the organization of the new force. He developed his points in a trenchant memorandum dwelling on the distribution of the proposed 24 1/2 fighting squadrons whose first duty would be to garrison the British Empire.

Question of Civil Aviation

Regarding civil aviation he did not personally believe it was the government's business to carry this forward by means of a great expenditure of public money, but they could facilitate its development by developing routes, key aerodromes and legislation designed to advertise and push British civil aviation.

Touching on cooperation with the navy he pointed out that if they were on the verge of some enormous developments whereby battleships and surface craft would disappear and be replaced by a submarine navy or an air force or a combination of both, then in proportion as such evolution obtained the support of professional opinion, large funds now spent on the construction of the surface navy would be liberated for the development of this addition to the Air Force. Finally he argued that their practical task was to make a unit efficient in itself and able to fit into a higher organization such as a combined Imperial War Staff.

Air power might prove itself a substitute for the more expensive forms of man power or sea power, but obviously the question of substituting one set of developments for another could only be dealt with upon the advice and through the agency of a combined impartial general staff. He hoped the discussions now taking place between the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial Military Staff and the Chief of Air Staff would be productive of a real advance in this most urgent and important matter. The amendment to reduce the vote was then rejected by 180 votes to 39 and the vote was then agreed to.

ACCUSED I. W. W. TO REMAIN SILENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
KANSAS CITY, Kansas—The 32 I. W. W. on trial in the United States District Court here charged with conspiracy and violation of the Espionage Act will submit no defense. This announcement was made late yesterday by Fred H. Moore, chief counsel for the defendants, three hours after the government had rested its case. No witnesses were put on the stand for the defendants, but their counsel took three hours reading the 1914 report of the industrial relation commission.

Mr. Moore said the decision not to offer testimony was reached by a vote of the defendants on Monday night. Those who have followed the trial closely suggested legal strategy was behind the defense move and intimated perhaps the government had been out-guessed. The government had saved some of its evidence to submit in rebuttal, it is believed.

HOG ISLAND SHIP LAUNCHED
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The 7825-ton cargo carrier Collemar, Hog Island's fifth ship, which was named by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, was launched yesterday.

Federal SYSTEM OF BAKERIES
Bread—Rolls Pastry
PEORIA, 323 Fulton St.
DECATUR, 124 N. Merchant St.
SPRINGFIELD, 424 E. Monroe
CHAMPAIGN, cor. University and Neil St.
DANVILLE, 109 N. Vermilion St.
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Vests, Knickers, Union Suits, Petticoats-Knickers, Camisoles



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The White Deer of Cozac Forest

In the Cozac Forest, in Glen Cannely, Inverness, a white deer calf has recently made an appearance in a herd of red deer. The animal has been observed closely through a telescope, and is said to be pure white with the exception of a slight bluish mark on the neck. This surely must be the Scottish counterpart of Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," and the discoverer, if a lover of poetry, must have been irresistibly reminded of the lines:

When, with a noise like distant thunder,
A troop of deer came sweeping by,
And, suddenly, behold a wonder!
For, of that band of rushing deer
A single one in mid career
Hath stopped—
A doe most beautiful, clear white,
A radiant creature, silver bright!

Woman's Advance in Italy

The recent law repealing a previous one according to which no Italian woman might engage in commercial transactions without her husband's authorization, is but one important symptom of a rapidly altering situation. As elsewhere, so in Italy, woman's war work revealed her to the nation as well as to herself; before she could not engage in any profession except medicine, while now the whole field is open to her. Despite previous handicaps, some of the leading names in Italy's contemporary literature are feminine. One, at least, Matilde Serao, has long been known to English readers.

The What-Not

A weird story of a monster seen in the depths of the Belgian Congo has reached Europe. It does not appear to be a "traveler's tale," though possibly it is as well to accept it with some reserve. The beast described belongs to the heart of that African continent which has not yet ceased to be a land of mystery. The facts related are these. An official in charge of railway construction in the Belgian Congo, out on a hunting expedition, came upon a monster which straightway charged him. He fired, but missing the creature, he took safety in flight. The animal then pursued him but not far, and he was then able to look at this surprising apparition through a pair of field glasses. Twenty feet or more in length, its snout was adorned with horns; its front feet resembled those of a horse, while its hind hoofs were cloven. The beast, after the Belgian official's encounter, did damage to a native village, and thereupon a hunt was organized but strict orders were received from the Belgian authorities to in no wise hurt the beast lest it turn out to be what Karl Hagenbeck, in his "Beasts and Men," declared still existed in the swamps of central Africa—namely, "some kind of dinosaur, seemingly akin to the brontosaurus." It is a matter of common knowledge that on the walls of some caverns in central Africa exist drawings of some of these extraordinary and hitherto legendary animals.

Mysterious Police

It is perhaps a coincidence that with the entry into federal politics of Mr. T. J. Ryan, the Queensland Premier, the Commonwealth police force which was established as the result of an incident in the course of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister's, visit to Warwick, Queensland, has been changed to the "Commonwealth Investigation Branch" with a slight increase to its credit on the estimates. This force has no constables and no commonwealth gao, and its duties are more mysterious than apparent.

An Electrical Claque

There are several kinds of applause: the perfunctory sort, which comes only from the hand as a mechanical function connected with gazing at the stage; the hearty sort, which rings with the sincerity of pleasure truly felt and warmly acknowledged; the obligatory kind, given in return for a free ticket, and the trade-article, known as the "claque." Yet even in the final analysis, machinery is to prove the enemy of "labor," for a German with nothing else to occupy his inventive powers, has perfected a machine-made claque that will dispense with the distribution of free tickets in return for indiscriminate, roof-rocking applause. Mr. Zimmermann has discovered that two leather bags filled with air, when struck together, make a noise exactly like two palms being similarly struck. These bags are placed in various parts of the auditorium and controlled by a switch-

board which can produce "applause" in any part of the house. But the French are better inventors still; they have recently abolished the claque altogether.

A Dead Sea Power Project

A Norwegian engineer, Mr. Albert Hjorth, has worked out a project which, if it is ever translated into actual engineering, will make the Dead Sea the essential factor in a very remarkable power plant. The Dead Sea lies about 1400 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, although the small body of water and the big one are only 37 miles apart. And so it has occurred to Mr. Hjorth that a tunnel from the greater body of water could lead to the Dead Sea and provide enormous water power by the drop from one level to the other. Worked out in detail, and with a view to various commercial possibilities, the plan is interesting engineers and there are those who believe that an estimated expense of about \$60,000,000 would be well repaid by the results. The scheme would yield its profits by making possible the production of lime nitrate, by providing power for mining operations, by the distribution of electric light and power over the neighboring country, by providing, in connection with Lake Gennesaret, for an extensive irrigation system and the reclamation of waste land, by permitting the establishment of extensive salt works, and by the exploitation of great local deposits of asphalt. More than that, the geological maps of the country indicate that the boring of the tunnel would not be especially difficult. The tunnel would pass under Jerusalem, and the Dead Sea, it is estimated, would become normally about one-fifth larger than it is at present.

Images of Easter Island

Before the war a small expedition set out for the far south Pacific to solve the mystery of Easter Island and its great fallen statues. The mystery remains, though the expedition was not fruitless, as is shown by a recent publication which gives the story of the investigations conducted among the silent, baffling inhabitants of the island. It is next to impossible to give a satisfactory description of those strange, grotesque images. One of them, Hoa-Haka-hana-la, may be seen in the British Museum and the book of the voyagers of the Mana contains many illustrations. The smallest of the statues are about 11 feet high, and the tallest 66 feet. They were cut of the stone of the quarry and then placed on the terraces above. Here, as in the case of the stones of Stonehenge, the question is asked and remains unanswered: How was such a mass of stone ever lifted and carried? In the case of the images of Easter Island there is a further mystery, how came they to be all thrown to the ground without one exception? Travelers witness to a great number of them being still erect in the eighteenth century. What cataclysm dealt with these stone giants as if they had been so many ninepins?

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"I never knew a Quaker so brave and courageous," said William C. Sprout, Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, in introducing A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic Attorney-General of the United States, to an audience at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, recently. The tribute was evoked by the contrast between the Quaker's aversion to fighting (which Mr. Palmer shares) and his course in combating radicals and his propaganda, his attack upon profiteers, and his drastic legal action against the coal strike.

A Position of Responsibility

It has happened that in the last six months the Attorney-General has been given the responsibility of three of the most important tasks of the Administration. When the country was shocked by bomb outrages of last spring and summer, a campaign of terrorism in which Mr. Palmer himself narrowly escaped being a victim, and when Bolshevist doctrines seemed to be swaying large elements of the population, it devolved upon the Attorney-General (through the Department of Justice) to maintain the supremacy of the law and existing institutions. Mr. Palmer reorganized the Bureau of Investigations and bomb outrages stopped. Scores of anarchists have been arrested and there is a card index of every person in the country of known anarchistic proclivities.

Next the Administration's campaign to reduce the cost of living and to prevent increased wages and the continuance of the "vicious spiral," was placed under the direction of Mr. Palmer because the Department of Justice necessarily must enforce the Food Control Act. Although the public has not noted any appreciable reduction in the cost of living since this campaign started, Mr. Palmer says it has been an accomplishment to stop the upward trend of prices. He finally succeeded in obtaining an amendment to the law, which brought wearing apparel within its scope.

The third, and perhaps the most important task assigned to the Attorney-General was the breaking of the bituminous coal strike now ended.

Has Won Great Respect

Mr. Palmer was born of Quaker stock in Mooshead, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He was graduated with highest honors from the Stroudsburg (Pennsylvania) High School in 1888. He graduated from Swarthmore Col-

lege, again with highest honors, in 1891. While acting as official court stenographer (and like President Wilson he still uses shorthand) he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1893.

In 1908 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the twenty-sixth district of Pennsylvania and served three terms in Congress. In 1914 he was nominated by the Democrats for United States Senator from Pennsylvania but was defeated by Boies Penrose. President Wilson named him alien property custodian in 1917.

He has been active in Democratic Party politics in his native State and in the nation, having been a factor in bringing about the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A. Mitchell Palmer

Mr. Palmer was married in 1898 to Miss Roberta Dixon, of Maryland, and they have one daughter.

ENGLISH "RAGS" IN VOGUE AGAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Everything is coming back, even 'rags,'" says The Manchester Guardian. It refers not to men "all tattered and torn"—though this was undoubtedly the final state of many who participated in the "rag." The allusion is to the late passage at arms between the students of "Bart's" and University College Hospital.

In brief, this is what happened. In the courtyard of St. Bartholomew's Hospital stands a German field gun, looted, it is whispered, from the Mall at the time when captured guns were on view there. University College Hospital students, determined to have the gun for their own, raided Bart's in force one night and seized it.

Bart's made a counter-attack, and, finding the gates of University College Hospital locked and barred, removed them from their hinges and recaptured their trophy. Next day a newspaper, in recounting the affair, stated that Phineas, a much respected orientalist statue which graces University College Hospital, had been greatly mishandled and left face downward on the ground. University College denied this indignantly, and hastened to the office of the paper responsible for the scandalous rumor, armed with hooters, horns, whistles, and other weapons of offense. Fleet Street was held up for some time while the libel was contradicted to the accompaniment of cheers and general uproar, to the good-natured amazement of a tolerant public.

Such doings are more naturally associated with Oxford and Cambridge and other university towns. "Town and gown" affairs were famous in the past, and often led to broken heads. For many years, however, the antagonism between the townspeople and the undergraduates has entirely disappeared.

Exuberance of spirits in these days finds outlet in such activities as those of the famous Oxford Alpine Club, whose members did their climbing up and down the roofs of the colleges and occasionally returned from their mountaineering expeditions with pieces of statuary as trophies. Such enterprises led to fines when they were discovered. The authorities of one college—which was the headquarters of the Alpine Club—used to spend the fines on plate for the high table. A beautiful pair of silver cups, each in the form of a miter, commemorates the occasion when the stone miter of Archbishop Laud was removed from a neighboring college by one of the climbers.

Boat-race night was, before the war, the occasion for "rags" in London. The town was then full of undergraduates from Oxford and Cambridge, who, together with the hospital and college students in London, used to enjoy themselves in time-honored fashion. During the war, "rags" naturally had no place, and odd as it may seem, the recent "battle for the gun" between University College Hospital and Bart's is a sign that peace is restored.

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SERBIAN WOMEN IN RECONSTRUCTION

An article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 12, 1919.

II

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The mantle of modern civilization has scarcely touched with more than its fringe the splendid peasant woman of Serbia, and her feminism is as yet purely unconscious. Her existence, laborious at the best of times, yet not without its quiet happiness, will of necessity now be doubly hard, tending to develop more fully her those faculties of passive endurance which are almost a protective necessity, if she is not to be utterly bent beneath her burden. Hers is the earthborn patience which shall support and solidify the recreated peasant holdings. She will not originate, but she will endure, and in the hard years which are to be faced before Serbia can again be the productive country of pre-war days, she will be the backbone of the land, the mainstay of the homes where, if the head of the house has not laid down his life for his country, he will have returned shattered by the privations he has endured. There is something of the fatalism of the East in her unquestioning acceptance of whatever life may bring; but there is the spirit of the West in her unflinching industry, her capability in the struggle for existence which the fortunes of war have compelled her to enter.

It will be for her more cultured countrywomen to mitigate the inevitable hardness of her lot.

The "Intelligentsia"

It is to the woman at the opposite end of the social scale that I look with the greatest hopefulness for the gradual amelioration in the lot of the peasant woman in Serbia. When first I made the acquaintance of the "intelligentsia"—the little group of brilliant, highly educated women who belong to the true aristocracy of a democratic country—I was struck by the almost painful contrast that existed between their capabilities and the lack of outlet which their lives provided for the exercise of these powers. One refers to the days before the cataclysm. Speaking three or four languages with fluency and ease, acquainted with the literature, drama, and music of as many countries, following the modern trend of thought, art and natural science, cosmopolitan in the best sense of the word, they stood with a little apart from the living world of actualities.

In conversation one discerned a shrinking from practical problems, a preference for theories, rather than the working out of those theories which gave a curious sense of illusion to one's intercourse. Very largely this attitude was the unconscious result of past generations of thoughts acting upon these twentieth-century vehicles; possibly too the equally unconscious point of view of the majority of Serbian men affected these sensitivities. In the hourglass of Serbia, oddly enough, the woman worker was freer to choose a career than her sister of the "intelligentsia." One often found her as certificated teacher, dressmaker, student of pharmacy or medicine—these last generally taking their degrees in Geneva or Grad—living happily with her family in the exercise of her profession. These girls for the most part looked upon marriage with a certain dislike—affirming that the Serbian idea of matrimony was too little apart in a self-distrust, fearing to offer less her gift be not considered of sufficient value?

It is not in monetary gifts, not even in direct personal service, that we can best help the Serbia of the future. Rather does it lie in the ready assistance of those women who now do the most appalling havoc wrought by war!

The Future

One looks to the future. Are we not doing only half our duty if we content ourselves with the more obvious succor, disregarding the pathetic appeal of the Serbian woman who longs to lend all her energies to the work dearer to her than life, yet who stands a little apart in a self-distrust, fearing to offer less her gift be not considered of sufficient value?

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it was yesterday if into
it you put a tablespoon-
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affair—let it be counted as perhaps their only righteousness, for the cataclysmic years which have just passed, that the rapprochement of the Serbian and woman of the intellectual classes has been rapidly hastened.

There will be need in the coming years for the actual employment of every talented man and woman; there must be cordial cooperation, trust, and tolerance on the one hand, cheerful readiness to face drudgery in the acquisition of knowledge on the other.

With these as a guarantee the work of reconstruction may be speeded up amazingly.

Opportunities for Women

The purely feminine genius will find plenty of scope for its labors in such matters as the management of the national orphanages; the establishment in later days of peasant industries which shall preserve the old artistic genius of the Serb people while translating it into a form profitable to the authors—these and a hundred other forms of public service suggest themselves readily.

There is scope too in the administration of the educational system for womanly aid. The practical feminine mentality will surely urge the necessity for a wide sense of proportion; there is grave danger in the transition period of an agricultural and peasant state that the diploma and the examination should be regarded as ends, rather than as means to an end.

To these and other duties the Serbian woman of today will bend her energies. Her means may be limited, her discouragements many, for the magnitude of her task is great, and her confidence in her own powers for public work is a plant of recent growth needing tender treatment if it is to flourish. But the wealth of heart and thought will no longer be confined within the narrow channels of the past; it will flow into the border stream of national life.

A Striking Incident

The spirit displayed in the following incident will serve to illustrate what we may expect of the industry and determination of the Serbian woman:

During the Bulgar occupation of Negotin—a town on the north frontier of Serbia—there was, of course, no possibility of the education of those Serbian children who survived in the little place. The school was sacked, its furniture and books burnt, and instruction on Serbian lines might not be given. The moment the Bulgars had evacuated the town, a woman of gentle birth—once a schoolmistress, now widowed by the war, her sons exiles, her little fortune gone—hastened to gather the children of Negotin round her within the blackened walls of their schoolhouse. She brought a chair for herself each day from her house hard by, the pupils sat on the floor, and with an improvised blackboard and the precious stores of her memory, without fee or reward, she patiently took up the education of those boys and girls where it had been broken five years ago, until the day should come when with wider means she might teach them as her ability permitted. That is the spirit of thousands of Serbian women today.

In England I have been privileged to meet numbers of them as students, toiling at a white heat of enthusiasm that they might the sooner be fitted to go back and use their newly acquired knowledge for the service of their country. Students of all kinds imbued with the same idea—the devotion of their lives to the recreation of Serbia. How readily may a nation filled with such aspirations repair even the most appalling havoc wrought by war!

The Future

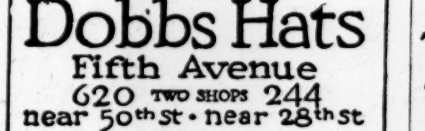
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earnestly desire to take their place in the reconstruction of their country. To the familiar expression of sympathy, the subscription list, the few months of relief work, must be added the infinitely more responsible task of aiding in the organization of the woman-power of Serbia, destined as it is to play a mighty part in those Balkan lands.

A great nation needs great men and women, and before the Jugo-Slav peoples there lies a mighty future. By her patient endurance, her heroism, her splendid tenacity of faith and purpose, the Jugo-Slav woman has won for herself a right to sit amidst the leaders of her nation.

The purely feminine genius will find plenty of scope for its labors in such matters as the management of the national orphanages; the establishment in later days of peasant industries which shall preserve the old artistic genius of the Serb people while translating it into a form profitable to the authors—these and a hundred other forms of public service suggest themselves readily.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1941)

Yosemite Valley in Winter

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Permit me to express my thanks, appreciation, and gratitude for the editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of Friday, November 14, entitled "Early Winter Traveling." We are now trying to make it known to the traveling public that the Yosemite Valley is open all the year, and that it is but a few hours' ride by train from this city. In the past the belief existed, and even now exists, that the valley is closed during the fall and winter. As a matter of fact, it is particularly beautiful at these two seasons of the year and is always open and easy of access to the traveler.

I might say that it is very beautiful in the valley right now. Little, if any, snow has fallen as yet—just a flurry once or twice. As press reports have stated, the Kings and Queen of Belgium and Prince Leopold were in the valley not long ago, and were delighted with all they saw. Prince Leopold slept one night with the Rangers on Bridal Veil Creek. I mention this to show it was not so very cold, even at that elevation—about 7500 feet. The valley floor is only 4000 feet elevation.

(Signed) HENRY W. ROOT,
General Agent, Yosemite National Park Company,
San Francisco, California, November 21, 1919.

(No. 1931)

Mexican News Fair

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

On behalf of the Mexican committee of this association, I wish to express to you our appreciation of the spirit of fairness which has uniformly marked your treatment of the relations between Mexico and our government, particularly during the last few months when such a large proportion of the press has, consciously or unconsciously, lent itself to a campaign of distortion and misrepresentation of actual conditions within the borders of our southern neighbor. Your special dispatches from Mexico City about commercial and other conditions have been important means of checking up the developments in trade and industry throughout the republic. In the same way, your Washington correspondent has frequently corrected misunderstandings as to the attitude of our government toward the Mexican Government, as, for example, his dispatch of November 15 in reference to Secretary of State Lansing's attitude toward

WETS CARRY CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Permission Asked to File an Original Bill of Complaint Regarding the Validity of the Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Every step that may possibly lead to the disposition of the millions of dollars' worth of liquors, now in the hands of the manufacturers who, in the hope of reaping abnormal profits, "overstayed the market" and now find their chances of getting out growing fainter each day, is being taken.

In the United States Supreme Court, whose decision on Monday destroyed the expectations of so many men with liquor to sell, the retail liquor dealers of New Jersey yesterday asked permission to file an original bill of complaint regarding the validity of the constitutional amendment, and asked for an injunction restraining the federal and state authorities from enforcing the Volstead Act. The case was brought in the name of "William Duchne vs. the State of New Jersey." It was not an appeal, however, but was brought directly before the Supreme Court for the sake of expedition, George W. Tucker of New York being the attorney.

This is part of the determined effort to get favorable government action of some kind in time for Christmas or at least for a "wet" New Year's Eve, and is the first action attacking the validity of the prohibition amendment to be brought before the Supreme Court.

In addition to naming the State of New Jersey, Attorney-General Palmer, Joseph L. Bodine, United States attorney for New Jersey, and Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, are named as defendants.

Familiar Arguments

The brief alleges that the amendment is an interference with the state police powers, a violation of the fifth constitutional amendment, which prohibits the taking of private property without just compensation; that neither Congress nor the state Legislature has the authority to propose or ratify the amendment, and that the amendment which passed the House did not receive the support of two-thirds of the membership, as is provided for by the Constitution, but only of two-thirds of the members present. Two of these familiar arguments which have been presented by able attorneys before Congress committees and before the Supreme Court itself. They were made in the very case which was decided adversely to the liquor interests by that court on Monday. It is the intention of the proponents for the liquor dealers to make much of the Ohio situation, which, however, is not believed by the prohibition supporters to afford ground for convincing argument.

Anti-Liquor House Report

Another blow was dealt the liquor interests yesterday by the presentation of an unfavorable report on the bill to repeal the war time prohibition law, ordered by the House Agriculture Committee, by a vote of 16 to 3. The three who voted for the repeal were Edward Volzki (R.), Representative from Wisconsin; Charles B. Ward (R.), Representative from New York, and John T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois.

Lawyers who have reaped a rich harvest in liquor litigation, trying to stop the forward movement of prohibition, which has gone on irresistibly, are continuing their efforts to keep up the struggle as long as their clients are willing to put in more money to try to save something out of the wreck. Levy Mayer, who has appeared before the Supreme Court in behalf of liquor dealers, is quoted as saying the real fight has just begun. Preparations are being made to attack the constitutionality of the amendment within a few days with all

the vigor possessed by trained lawyers representing clients with an enormous stake.

Compensation for Losses

It is also intimated that a civil action against the United States will be brought in an effort to obtain compensation for losses roughly estimated at \$300,000,000, it being held that the recent decision of the Supreme Court amounted to virtual confiscation of that amount of liquor. Such action was forecast in the arguments which Elihu Root, W. D. Guthrie, and other attorneys for brewers and distillers have insistently made, that the manufacturers of these liquors, having been virtually under a guarantee from the government because it had accepted taxes from them, were entitled to compensation for the goods which they had on hand and which were manufactured before the prohibition laws were passed, when they were rendered valueless by governmental prohibition.

The only hope of the liquor men for a wet holiday season now rests in the possibility of the Supreme Court's doing something that will permit of the sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol, but, with the disappointments that have recently crowded fast upon the liquor forces from so many quarters, they are not sanguine about what may be expected on next Monday, the last day for handing down decisions by the Supreme Court before Christmas.

Wets May Sue for Their Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the War-Time Prohibition Act did not surprise those who have followed the decisions of that court on the liquor questions. It has not given a decision in behalf of the traffic in 50 years," said William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, commenting on the Supreme Court's decision on war prohibition. "With the court's upholding of this large exercise of emergency powers on the liquor question, all hope that the court will upset the prohibition amendment or invalidate the law passed for its enforcement fades away."

The wets are now talking of taking civil action against the government in an endeavor to obtain some compensation for their losses under the War-Time Prohibition Act as established by the Supreme Court. They still insist that the act is confiscatory and some of them say they believe that it would be advisable to sue for the loss of their stocks on hand.

Liquor in Clubhouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Clubhouses where liquor has been kept must remove their supplies on hand by January 15 or the liquor will be liable to seizure by the federal authorities. After February 1, liquor may be kept in private homes, but transportation of liquor will not be permitted after January 15. It is expected that a considerable amount of liquor now held by clubs will be destroyed or turned over to the federal authorities.

NEW YORK TRACTION CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor John F. Hylan has issued a statement charging that traction "manipulators and their agents are bent on driving the public officials to vote an increased fare without scruple as to the methods used to gain their end." He says: "The time has come when the traction and Wall Street interests must be made to realize that the people have something to say in the management of the affairs of government and the disposition of their money."

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SOUGHT

NEW YORK, New York—Foreclosure proceedings were instituted yesterday against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, one of the largest independent car lines in the city, operating nearly 300 cars on 30 miles of track. The suit was directed against the railroad and against Andrew E. Kalbach, individually and as receiver, by George E. Warren and others, holders of \$2,787,000 worth of receivers' certificates.

OHIO SENATOR TO SEEK PRESIDENCY

Warren G. Harding, Announcing Willingness to Become Party Candidate, Says He Has No Definite Platform to Announce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One by one the aspirants for the Republican presidential nomination in 1920 are coming out into the open. Though much talked of as a possibility, it was not until last night that Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, openly announced to the country that he is a candidate for the office of President and is willing to carry the Republican banner if the convention at Chicago selects him out of the list of aspirants next June. In announcing his candidature, Senator Harding, with that characteristic caution which has commended him to the "stand pat" element in the Republican Party as a "safe man," disposed of the question of issues pending with the statement that at present he had no platform to announce nor "any obvious policy" to emphasize.

Mr. Harding stated his attitude toward the Republican nomination in response to the endorsement of a large number of Ohio Republican county committees. The letter made public last night was addressed to Clare Hughes, chairman, Miami County Republican Committee, from which Mr. Harding received the first endorsement. The text of the letters in part, follows:

"Please know of my gratitude for the cordial endorsement of your committee, and accept assurance of my consent to the requested use of my name in sending delegates to Republican National Convention. A previous communication to our state organization, and many letters to political friends, have expressed my real reluctance to permit the use of my name in this connection, and I was genuinely sincere, and expressed them my personal and political preference. I do not forget, however, that my first obligation, politically, is to the Republicans of our State who have so generously honored me, and I cannot ignore the natural and laudable wish to maintain the large part Ohio has taken in the national councils of the party, and to invite the attention of Republicans in the nation to the availability of a candidate from our great State. Had some other Ohio Republican among the many fitted for such distinction been suggested, I would gladly have joined in supporting him. But the fortunes of politics and the activities incident to official position have combined to suggest my name, and the primary election laws of Ohio require my assent to any definite efforts to choose a delegation in a declaration favorable to me. This consent will be written at the proper time in behalf of such candidates as delegates in the several districts and at large, as becoming party councils may suggest. I shall have no personal preference in the matter, but gladly will cooperate in making effective the manifest wish of the Republicans of the State."

North Dakota's Choice

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and President Wilson Lead Their Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—Tuesday ended the time for all but independent filings for presidential preference in South Dakota to be submitted to the party voters at the primary election, to be held on the fourth Tuesday in March. Under the state primary law, a proposal meeting held the first Tues-

day in December proposes a candidate for the presidency, and on or before the third Tuesday in December, any five or more protesting delegates to the state convention are privileged to file a second ticket, while independent party candidates may file up to the first day of January following. The Republican majority proposes the name of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood to present to the voters, and a minority has selected Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois. Miles Pindexter of Seattle, Washington, has taken advantage of the petition plan of filing, and others may yet come in on the list.

The Democratic majority endorsed Woodrow Wilson as its choice, and the minority has endorsed James W. Gerard of New York to present to the voters of that party in opposition to Mr. Wilson, both going on their ballots, the way yet being open for independent candidates up to January 1. The Non-Partisan League selected Lyman J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, as its choice for the presidency, with Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin, as its choice for Vice-President.

Mr. Gerard's Stand

NEW YORK, New York—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President if President Wilson should seek a third term. He has so telegraphed to friends in South Dakota, where a minority Democratic nominating petition has been filed in his behalf. The filing of the petition, he said, was merely a precautionary measure, so that he would first get South Dakota's vote on the three roll calls in the national convention if President Wilson should not run again and if no other minority petition is filed. The state Democratic proposal meeting endorsed the President for a third term.

Lowden Campaign Plans

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Republicans of the Illinois congressional delegation yesterday chose an eastern campaign committee to work for the nomination of Gov. F. O. Lowden, as Republican presidential candidate. Representative Frank L. Smith was chosen chairman.

WAR SECRETARY ON PROMOTIONS

Mr. Baker Tells New England Congressmen the Reasons for Choice of Major-Generals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Virtually all the New England representatives and senators called on Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War yesterday, to ask why Clarence Edwards was not promoted to one of the three vacancies in the rank of major-general when the nominations of Joseph T. Dickman, James Harbord, and Francis J. Kernan were sent to the Senate by President Wilson.

Mr. Baker said that the rule of promotion by seniority had been abandoned and that those who had seen the most arduous service or had filled the most responsible positions during the war were given preference. He asserted that the men nominated had held higher rank or discharged more important duties during the war than Brigadier-General Edwards, and that there were many divisional commanders who, like him, were not considered for promotion at this time.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, asked about a report that 500 decorations intended for the twenty-sixth division had been held up, and Mr. Baker replied he had no knowledge that any decorations had been withheld, but would investigate the report.

PUBLIC SAFETY IS ENDANGERED

Evasion of Precautionary Railroad Laws Is Charged in a Government Report

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Evasion of laws to promote the safety of passengers and employees was charged to the railroads of the United States yesterday by W. P. Borland, chief of the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in his annual report.

In the case of the hours of service law, which prohibits train operatives from remaining on duty more than 16 hours except in extraordinary circumstances, Mr. Borland's report declared managing officers apparently had given their sanction to evasions "to such an extent as to defeat the purposes of the law." He charged that safety had been sacrificed to expediency.

Railroad companies were said to have paid "comparatively little attention" to the maximum requirement of the law regarding safety appliances. They were said to have contented themselves with meeting the minimum which orders that 85 per cent of the cars in any train shall be equipped with power brakes, disregarding the maximum requirement that all cars so equipped must be connected and the brakes in operation.

On some roads employing the manual block signal system, it was said, dangerous practices were followed and brakes violated to such an extent as to make the block signal system useless.

NEW STANDARD OF COINAGE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To remedy existing difficulties due to the high price of silver, Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, yesterday introduced a bill in the House to mend previous acts providing for the conservation of the gold supply of the United States and the use of silver as a subsidiary coinage, and to amend the statutes establishing the standards of gold and silver coin.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to melt or break up and sell as bullion standard silver dollars in the Treasury, silver certificates outstanding against such dollars to be retired at the rate of \$1 on account of such certificates. Sales of such bullion are to be made at not less than \$1 an ounce, 100 per cent fine.

The Federal Reserve Board is authorized to issue Federal Reserve Bank notes in any denomination, including denominations of \$1 and \$2 under such regulations as the board may prescribe, and these notes are to be legal tender in payment of all dues and debts, public and private, not to exceed \$10.

Mr. McFadden said that silver bullion has sold on the New York markets for \$13.75 per ounce fine. The United States standard silver dollar contains little more than three-quarters of an

MILK PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS AGREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Milk producers associations and cooperative market organizations in various cities have been able to make agreements with distributors to buy all of their milk from such associations, it was brought out at the convention of the National Milk Producers Federation here yesterday. Reports from various territories, in both the west and the east, showed that these associations were gaining rapidly in membership, and it was the opinion of the speakers that the farmers were receiving better prices for their products than they would otherwise obtain.

The law in Michigan is very strict regarding combines, it was explained by M. D. Hull, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, but the farmers there made an agreement with one member of the organization to act as the sales agent, which is not prohibited by law. An agreement was also made with the dealers, he stated, that no milk would be handled by the dealers excepting that supplied by the association. The farmers could sell no milk in Detroit if they did not join.

General conditions throughout Mexico are steadily improving," Mr. Fontes said. "I am able to say because I travel all over the republic. Furthermore, I receive a daily telegraphic report from every place that has a railroad. I have just been on an inspection trip over the lines of the southeastern part of Mexico down to the border of Guatemala, and from there my trip extended through Mexico City, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Monterrey, Tampico, Cardenas, Torren, Chihuahua and ended in El Paso. I did not experience any delays during my journey nor hear of any military difficulties."

ATTACKS OF TURKISH REBELS REPULSED

SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—An official statement issued by Greek headquarters today says:

"Our detachments, clearing the heights north of Imankouy of the enemy, engaged 300 Turkish rebels with machine guns. The Turks were pursued to the mountain heights of Kouckak."

"During an engagement on the Mussif northwest of Aidin one of our detachments captured many tents, rifles, supplies, foodstuffs and old uniforms. Our losses were four soldiers killed and one captain and 15 soldiers wounded. The known losses of the enemy were six killed."

"Attacks of Turkish rebels against Odenieh and the village of Kainakdji and against our posts in the regions of Aidin and Magnesia have been repulsed."

WITNESSES' HISTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lieut. T. L. Heffernan, counsel for Capt. Karl W. Detzer, on trial before a court-martial on a charge of cruel treatment of prisoners, succeeded in putting on record in spite of frequent objections made by Maj. William F. Kelly, trial judge advocate, previous histories of witnesses for the prosecution, some of whom had been convicted of serious offenses.

HOPE OF PEACE IN MEXICO SEEN

Capture of General Angeles Taken as Indicating Determination to Crush Revolution—Villa's Apprehension Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas—Friends of the Mexican Government, on both sides of the border, hope for more peaceful conditions in Mexico, since Gen. Felipe Angeles, known as the moving force among the rebels of Mexico, has been executed. The Angeles incident is taken as evidence that the military is making an honest effort to suppress the lawless bands of marauders which have infested the northern portion of the country in particular in recent years. Some believe it forecasts the near fruition of the announced purpose of Gen. Manuel M. Diez, Mexican Federal Commander in the northern zone, to crush the Villa movement by January 1.

General Villa's strength has been reduced to a point where his capture by federal troops is imminent, and general conditions in Mexico are better now than at any previous time since the revolution, according to Pauline Fontes, Director-General of Railroads of Mexico, who recently conferred with Andres G. Garcia, Mexican Consul-General here.

"General conditions throughout Mexico are steadily improving," Mr. Fontes said. "I am able to say because I travel all over the republic. Furthermore, I receive a daily telegraphic report from every place that has a railroad. I have just been on an inspection trip over the lines of the southeastern part of Mexico down to the border of Guatemala, and from there my trip extended through Mexico City, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Monterrey, Tampico, Cardenas, Torren, Chihuahua and ended in El Paso. I did not experience any delays during my journey nor hear of any military difficulties."

"We have deposited in several banks of New York \$2,000,000 for purchasing railroad supplies and I am sending our general purchasing agent to that city where he will acquire all sorts of equipment for repairs and construction. We have an extensive program mapped out for the upkeep of our lines in the whole country, and particularly, the northern section, which is most in need of attention. The Iron and Steel Foundry of Monterrey is rolling 50,000 tons of 80-pound rails to be used in the northern part of the country."

"I hope to have the line from Mexico City to Ciudad Juarez in such a condition within two months that it will be able to run through trains between these points in 48 hours regular schedule time, with an up-to-date Pullman service on the lines."

"The work of the railroads is only a reflection of a similar awakening throughout the mining camps, smelter districts, and agricultural centers in general."

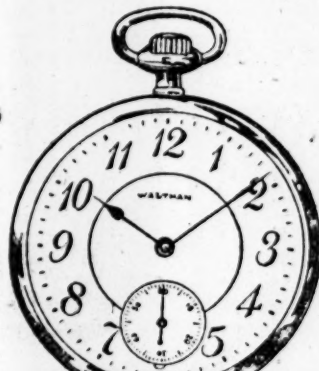
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How important in the scheme of life is the watch! How necessary to the smooth running schedules of efficiency that it should be accurate and dependable.

And you know that the watch which today acts as timekeeper for the people of the world's greatest nations won its distinction solely upon the perfection of its timekeeping mechanism.

If your watch selection is the Waltham Riverside, you will possess a watch which will give you accurate and faithful service—a watch whose beauty will be a constant delight.

Ask your jeweler to show you a Riverside and explain those exclusive Waltham superiorities of workmanship which have made



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A dependable moderate priced watch, \$60 and up

WALTHAM
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Thayer McNeil Company

47 TEMPLE PLACE BOSTON 15 WEST STREET

LEGION LEADERS OPPOSE PROGRAM

Commanders, After Interviewing
Senators and Representatives,
Feel They Are Not Aware of
War Risk Insurance Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immediate action by Congress to amend existing legislation which governs the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was asked by state commanders of the American Legion who called on senators and representatives yesterday. Through Franklin D'Olier, national commander, they issued the following statement last night:

"As a result of the conferences the state commanders of the American Legion do not feel that Congress is yet alive to the necessities of the situation. It will be most unfortunate to former service or disabled men and their families and to the country at large if a policy of false economy now toward them is permitted to prevail. Unless legislation embodied in amendments to the Sweet and Wason bills is promptly enacted, they cannot get the consideration they deserve."

The state commanders have recommended that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Training, and the Public Health Service be consolidated under one Cabinet officer. They also have disapproved the proposal made by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, that the functions of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance be distributed among other bureaus, on the ground that to break up the present arrangement would make for inefficiency.

President Wilson yesterday sent a letter to the state commanders in which he endorsed their meeting with R. G. Chalmers-Jones, director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and expressed regret that he could not see them at the White House. Gen. John J. Pershing wrote that he favored a liberal attitude by Congress toward disabled soldiers.

Mr. Jones informed the state commanders that of slightly more than 2000 men employed in the bureau, 1018 were former service men. If the bureau can have the aid of the post offices in collecting premiums, can advertise the benefits of government insurance, and is given the support of the American Legion, he believes it will be of great value.

The state commanders were entertained at dinner at the Capitol last night by members of the committees in Congress having under consideration bills affecting former service men.

COAL CONTEMPT CASES CONTINUED

President of Kansas Miners to
Be Asked to Explain Why a
Local Strike Is Kept Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The contempt cases against the miners' leaders were continued by A. B. Anderson, Federal Judge, yesterday, until such time as they may be called up by the government or the defendants, with the exception of the case against Alex Howat, president of the Kansas miners. Mr. Howat will be required to appear in court next Monday and explain the continuance of a local strike that he is alleged to have called on July 17 at mines normally yielding 23 per cent of the coal output of Kansas.

D. W. Simms, special assistant United States District Attorney, told the court that while Mr. Howat has used his influence to get the miners who struck November 1 back to work, he has taken the stand, according to government reports, that the strike of July 17 is not affected by the court proceedings.

A strike in southwestern Missouri also has been in progress as a sympathy strike with the Kansas strike of July 17, and the Missouri production of coal is considerably below normal because of this strike, the court was told. The leader of the Missouri miners responsible for this strike is to be arrested and probably will be ordered to appear in court with Mr. Howat.

The defendants to the contempt cases were not required to appear in court yesterday, being represented by their counsel, who filed a response asking that the defendants be purged of contempt on the showing that the court orders had been complied with and that mining was resumed.

Miners Resume Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pittsburgh News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The bituminous coal miners' strike in western and central Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and the Georges Creek and Potomac fields of Maryland is virtually ended. Approximately 90 per cent of the miners who went on strike on November 1 had returned to work yesterday under the Indianapolis agreement, and it is understood the remainder will be back by the end of the week. Mining operations are rapidly approaching normal, and a car shortage looms as a possibility at present.

With the resumption of coal mining, many steel plants in this section which were caught with little fuel on hand and forced to suspend, have resumed operations. At the same time, the majority of steel strikers in this vicinity have capitulated and are back at work.

Boston Coal Assured
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—James J. Storrow, state fuel administrator, returned yesterday from Washington, and expressed satisfaction that New

England industries will henceforth be able to obtain all the coal they need. He received assurances that coal will be shipped at once to this section. It was also said that 2000 empty coal cars have been started from New England to the coal-producing regions, for reloading.

Oil Embargo Lifted
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The embargo on the shipment of fuel oil from the west to the east was lifted yesterday by the Railroad Administration.

Miners on Strike Near Brussels
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—Forty-five thousand miners in the Charleroi collieries have gone on strike demanding higher wages, proportionate to the large profits accruing to the owners.

The strikers include the mechanics, and pumping has ceased, threatening inundation of several of the mines. The federation is preparing a ballot on the question of a general strike in January.

Lockout in Madrid Building Trades
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The lockout in the building and construction trades, called for today, is complete. Not a single workman in these trades reported for work today. There were no disorders.

The Society of Architects of Madrid has issued a public protest against the lockout, which it regards as inopportune at the present time.

CONGRESS URGED TO CURB RADICALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In urging that steps be taken to curb sedition, Martin L. Davey (R.), Representative from Ohio, told the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee yesterday that "the people are aroused and demand action. Every red-blooded American insists that this country and its institutions be protected by law from the enemies within its borders who would destroy them. They want evidence that Congress can function in time of need. This is a time of vital need."

Mr. Davey cited recent activities of the radicals to prove that their movement is thoroughly organized. He has introduced a bill drafted by the Attorney-General which would provide punishment for seditious radicals by a fine of \$10,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, or both.

CUTTING OF BOSTON COMMON IS CONCEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the city elections yesterday, the voters decided by referendum to permit the widening of Tremont and Boylston streets along the sides of Boston Common, by taking land from the Common for that purpose. Enough land will be taken to make the roadway 43 feet wide. The vote on widening Tremont Street was 23,414 to 16,101, and on widening Boylston Street, 23,300 to 15,859.

The only city council candidate endorsed by the Good Government Association to be elected was David J. Brickley. The others chosen were Francis J. Ford and James A. Watson. Daniel J. McDonald was defeated for reelection. School committee candidates elected were Charles S. O'Connor and Frederick L. Bogan.

Russians Ask Safe Conduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Isaac Short, attorney for 80 Russians held at Ellis Island and elsewhere, pending investigation of their right to remain in the United States, on Monday sent to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, a letter requesting that his clients and their families be guaranteed safe conduct to some point in Russia under soviet control. If such guarantee was given, he said, no legal action would be taken to delay or prevent their deportation.

Pearls of Honor

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amazing similarity
of Teda
Pearls to Ori-
entals that we are
in honor bound to
devote most of
our advertising
to the task of
denying that they
are identical!

Miners Resume Work
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HOUSE BROADENS CONTROL OF SUGAR

Senate Bill Is Amended so as to
Provide for Licensing of Man-
ufacture and to Prevent an
Advance in Present Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House yesterday adopted the unanimous report of the Agriculture Committee amending the McNary sugar control measure passed by the Senate a few days ago, so as to abolish the zoning system and to provide for the licensing of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of sugar, the aim being to keep the price down and to prevent profiteering. The committee report was adopted by a vote of 256 to 34, after a thorough discussion of the sugar shortage and the responsibility thereof. Responsibility for existing conditions was attributed to the action of the President by several speakers on the majority side of the House, who asserted that if the Cuban sugar crop had been bought, as recommended by seven of the eight members of the Sugar Equalization Board several months ago, the present situation would not exist.

By continuing the Sugar Equalization Board, and by providing for the licensing of the sugar manufacturers and dealers, and requesting the President to use his authority, Gilbert N. Haughen (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the committee, said all responsibility would then rest with the President, and if high prices and continued sugar shortage developed, the people would know whom to blame. "If he does not exercise his will power, we will do without sugar," he declared.

Philip Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, said that he had heard that there were millions of tons of sugar on the wharves at New Orleans waiting to be shipped to England. He later corrected this to millions of pounds. It was denied by W. P. Martin (D.), Representative from Louisiana, that there was any sugar in New Orleans waiting to be sent to England.

Mr. Martin, opposing the report, said that the licensing feature was unnecessary and unfair. He declared that by January 1 there will be plenty of sugar in the United States. He defended Louisiana dealers against profiteering, it having been charged that they ask 17 cents a pound for sugar, while in Michigan the price is only 9 or 10 cents, by saying that there was only a third of a crop in Louisiana this year, and because of this and of the expense of producing it, men in the State made less profit at 17 cents than the beet sugar men made at half that amount. He said that they could have had 27 cents a pound, but agreed to charge no more than 17.

James C. McLaughlin (R.), Representative from Michigan, said that prices can be controlled, and if nothing is done toward accomplishing this from this time forward it will not be the fault of Congress.

"The bill should pass, if only to bring about the purchase of the Cuban sugar," J. N. Tinsley (R.), Representative from Kansas, declared. "The Department of Justice has no au-

thority to fix prices only to punish profiteers," he added.

F. W. Dallinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who wanted Congress to prohibit all exportation of sugar for six months, was informed that this bill would indirectly affect the export situation.

TEACHERS WIN IN STATE SENATE

Legislators of Massachusetts Vote
to Substitute the Bill Providing
for a \$600 Flat Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state Senate yesterday, by a vote of 25 to 12, substituted for the Boston school committee's bill to give Boston teachers increases ranging from \$27 to \$384, which was reported by the committee on municipal finance, the bill presented by the teachers, which provides for a flat increase of \$600 to each teacher.

The substitution was voted after Senator John J. Walsh, of Boston, had declared that the future of the State is threatened if competent teachers are not obtained, and had moved the substitution.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and will probably come up again in the Senate today. If acted upon favorably, it will be sent to the House. The school committee's bill would increase the Boston tax rate by \$1.03 and the teachers' bill by \$1.62.

"When the School Committee," says a statement issued yesterday by the teachers, "first announced their schedule and later presented it to the legislative committee for ratification they advanced three, and only three, arguments in favor of their plan as against the flat \$600. They claimed, first, that, though meeting the school crisis inadequately, their \$72-\$384 proposition was as long a step in the right direction as the tax-paying public and its representatives, the members of the Legislature, would be willing to take. Second, that the proposed schedule would place Boston ahead of all other cities in Massachusetts. Third, that a flat increase was illogical and unworkable."

"The developments of the past three or four weeks make all these arguments untenable. The Committee on Municipal Finance at the same time that it approved the Boston School Committee bill approved also the Cambridge bill based on a flat \$500 increase because it was sanctioned by the Cambridge School Committee. There is no doubt that the \$600 plan for Boston would have gone through as easily as the Cambridge plan if Judge Sullivan and his colleagues had approved it. Recent events also demonstrate that several Massachusetts cities have already gone beyond Boston as she would be under the \$72-\$384 schedule, and others are soon to follow. As to the idea of a flat increase being unsound, nearly every day brings word of some new city or town that has adopted it. It looks as though a large and increasing number of jurisdictions had passed upon it and found it good."

The question this puzzles the teachers, then, is this: Upon what arguments does the School Committee now base its rigid adherence to the "inadequate" tentative schedule?"

FARMERS OPPOSE UNION WITH LABOR

Maine State Grange President
Says There Is No Common
Ground for Action With the
American Federation of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Opposition to affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was voiced by William J. Thompson, master of the Maine State Grange, at the annual meeting which opened here yesterday. Following an invitation from Samuel Compers for the National Grange to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, discussion has been rife regarding the common interests and purposes of the federation and that of the farmer.

State Master Thompson said in part: "While local unions dealing directly with the employer have done much to improve conditions of labor and have always had the hearty sympathy and support of the farmer, I can see no common ground for action between the Grange and the proposed plans and purposes of the federation."

"The Grange is made up of farmers and their families without distinction as to whether they are employers, employees or tenants. The Grange is an outstanding illustration of that happy relationship that can and should exist between Labor and employers of Labor. The problems of employment in agriculture have never required organizations of workmen or organizations of employers to adjust opposing interests."

"The industry of agriculture is suffering at this time from serious disturbances and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor should know that the Grange believes that not until this industry of agriculture is rehabilitated and takes its proper place among the industries can the disturbances in industrial relationships be satisfactorily adjusted. The steady decline in agriculture, the reduced financial return in farming, the trend of population away from the farms, the increasing cost of farm products and the spectacle of consumption overtaking production are more serious economic problems than a few more cents per hour, or less hours per week in other industries."

Speaking of farmers' needs, State Master Thompson said in part:

"Unless the production of food can be put on the same business basis as that of other industries—that of cost of production plus a fair profit—with profits enabling the farmer and his family to have such comforts and conveniences as are enjoyed by those engaged in other occupations, the farmer cannot long hold his high standing among men. When selling prices of farm products are based upon cost of production precisely as are the prices of other commodities, then the farmer will not need the uplifting propaganda that is so lavishly bestowed upon him."

"Personally I do not believe that the farmer should ask or accept low rates of interest, special banking privileges, personal credits, exemption

from taxes or any other special privileges that are not accorded other businesses."

"The farmer should resent and resist any paternalizing attempt to put him in a separate class or caste. Let him stand up and do his business by the side of other men, without favor."

"It is the function of this organization to aid in developing the farmer, not the farm. This can only be done through a profitable agriculture, recognized as an essential and basic industry."

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has provisionally approved the following minimum rates of wages for women employees of ordinary ability, whether time or piece rate workers, in the men's clothing and raincoat occupation: For experienced workers, that is for women and girls who have worked for a year in the occupation, not less than \$15 a week; for learners and apprentices with three months' experience, not less than \$10 a week; for all others, not less than \$7 a week. The board recommends that its determinations become effective February 1, 1920. The proposed rates represent an increase of approximately 49 to 75 per cent over those now in effect.

The Minimum Wage Division of the Department of Labor and Industries gives notice that it has provisionally approved the determinations of the wage board established to recommend minimum rates of wages for women and girls employed in corset factories in this State as follows: For experienced employees, not less than \$13 a week for experienced workers, 17 years of age or over, \$10 a week; for inexperienced workers, under 17 years of age, \$8 a week. The board recommends that the decree become effective on or about March 1, 1920.

SOLVING THE TEACHER PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The State Board of Education has decided that the requirements for eligibility to teach in Montana shall be greatly relaxed. There has been a shortage of teachers, and it is hoped that by making the necessary qualifications easier, more teachers will be available, especially for the rural schools.

RIO JANEIRO TO CUBA CABLE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The Tribunal de Contas has registered a contract between the government and the Central & South American Cable Company for the laying of a cable from Rio Janeiro to Cuba, assuring a direct all-America line from Brazil to the United States.

SEAPLANES HELP CATCH FISH

SAN DIEGO, California—A seaplane patrol to locate schools of fish and flash the directions by wireless to operators of the local fishing fleet, in 15 minutes yesterday reported two schools, which provided the fishermen with a profitable day's work.

EXPORT BILL GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

United States Senate Finally
Acts on Measure Designed to
Extend Financial Aid to Euro-
peans Buying American Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Senate yesterday adopted without a roll call the conference report on the Edge export bill, which authorizes the incorporation of American companies and the consolidation of financial interests to extend credits to European purchasers of American goods. The bill was passed by the House two weeks ago, and now goes to the President. It will undoubtedly receive his approval, as it is sponsored in its present form by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Edge bill is designed to overcome the trade difficulties arising out of the inability of many European countries to pay cash for goods bought in the United States. It amends the Federal Reserve Act, permitting the incorporation of concerns that will accept foreign securities in lieu of cash and at the same time pay cash to the American producer for the goods exported.

Strong opposition to the bill came from those who anticipated it might strengthen the international money trust and put it in control, not only of American products and their distribution, but also of the foreign markets, by the accumulation in the hands of a compact body of a large amount of international securities. As finally passed by Congress, however, the proposed corporations will be under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, but the federal government will not participate nor underwrite nor guarantee the corporations. Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, author of the bill, said after its adoption:

"On behalf of the industrial, commercial, maritime, and financial interests of the United States, I am highly gratified by the enactment of the export finance measure. But it must be remembered that this is not a compulsory measure, and that it only authorizes and provides the procedure for the expansion of the American banking system to all parts of the world, giving resultant impetus to American industry and commerce."

"Congress now has done its part, and has done it well; now it is up to American business men to take advantage of the opportunities opened to them. And this I have not the slightest doubt they will do. I have every reason to believe they will do so immediately and enthusiastically. And I modestly would like to express my warm appreciation for their aid and cooperation to W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. George L. Harrison, its counsel, and to many others in public and private life who have lent their help in the passage of this bill."

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CANADIAN SOLDIERS WELL PROVIDED FOR

No Country, It Is Said, Has Shown Its Gratitude by Its Acts More Thoroughly Than Has Canada Toward Its Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Some little time back there appeared in The Christian Science Monitor a statement that the Hon. Robert Hunter of Queensland, Australia, who is a member of the Hughes Cabinet, had expressed his unbounded astonishment at what Canada had done and was doing for her returned soldiers, adding that Australia in her work of repatriation had nothing to compare with Canada's Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment.

With a view of ascertaining exactly what the people of the Dominion of Canada had done for their returned soldiers, The Christian Science Monitor representative has obtained from government sources actual details accompanied by figures of the efforts which are being made to put back the one-time soldier in exactly as good a position as he had before he "joined up" in the defense of his country and even, it is claimed, in a better position.

To start at the beginning: Canada's total enrollment numbered 595,441 men. After deducting from this total, duplications, those who remained in Canada, and those who were rejected for physical disabilities and other reasons, the total of Canada's forces which took part in the war in one form or another may be placed at 418,052, all of whom went overseas.

It is for these men, after deducting those who never returned, that the work of repatriation and civil reestablishment had to be carried out. In the first place the government brought into existence the Repatriation Committee of the Cabinet, on which body the Canadian expeditionary force was represented by three former soldiers. Various outside bodies, such as Labor organizations, women's committees, and so forth, were also given representation. Before the close of the war, however, the government had already appointed a Ministry of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment with Sir James Loughheed at its head. In 1916 the Board of Pension Commissioners was formed, this step being followed in 1918 by the Soldiers Settlement Board.

Government Employment Offices

In the last month of 1918 the government provided a war service gratuity for all soldiers and sailors according to their class of service who were discharged after November 11, 1918. There were certain unimportant qualifications in connection with the payment of this gratuity, the object of which was to assist the returned soldier in tiding over the period between the man's discharge and his finding of employment. A further helpful step was taken by the government employment offices from coast to coast, of which there are now some 90. At these offices men are advised on the subject of employment and are given information as to openings in various parts of the country. It should be mentioned in passing, that for the purposes of this article most of the figures used are those prevailing in September, 1919.

Fifty-four thousand returned soldiers have so far availed themselves of the occupational and retraining work, and the great success attending this one of the many ramifications of the Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment may be gathered when it is stated that only 5 per cent of the men so trained failed to find employment. To prevent the overcrowding of a few callings, the men have the choice of no fewer than 314 occupations through which they can make their reentry into civil life. One of the branches which is doing excellent work is that styled the information and service branch, the duties of which are multifarious. Over 100,000 men have passed through the hands of the various officials of this branch, and it is stated that 96.1 per cent of the men making applications have been placed.

The Soldiers Settlement Board was brought into being under the Soldiers Settlement Act, which is declared to

be more liberal in its provisions than those in operation elsewhere. Briefly stated the act provides for one of four methods, any one of which may be taken advantage of by the returned soldier. The four methods are as follows: Qualified settlers who purchase lands from the Soldiers Settlement Board may receive financial assistance up to \$7500; qualified settlers on domain free land may receive assistance up to \$3000; qualified settlers who already own agricultural land may obtain assistance up to \$5000, while a free grant of 160 acres may be made to any soldier desiring to take up farming in addition to the 160 acres to which he would be entitled as a civilian. At the same time the government has reserved 'all' homestead domain lands within 15 miles of railways for the settlement of soldiers.

In the government further makes loans of \$2000 for the purchase of live stock and equipment. Generally speaking, the loans run for 25 years and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The Soldiers Settlement Board also undertakes to give agricultural training to any soldiers who may be inexperienced in farming, and each man taking this training receives pay and allowances up to a maximum of \$55 per month. Further benefits are received by the soldier agriculturist in the form of enabling him to purchase live stock and equipment at a reduced price, and the providing of agricultural supervisors to visit and help them with advice and assistance. Up to the present the Soldiers Settlement Board has granted over \$50,000,000, the number of loans which have been approved is 16,175, while the average loan is \$3134.

Pensions \$30,000,000 Annually

The Board of Pensions Commissioners came into existence under the Pensions Act and up to the end of July last 73,929 people were receiving benefits under its provisions. Since the commission came into being the expenditure up to last July amounted to \$34,036,498 and it is estimated that Canada's pension bill will amount to \$30,000,000 per annum. The Canadian patriotic fund, which did such beneficent work during the war, carried on its activities after the armistice had been declared; this was made possible by an act of Parliament passed last May which permitted the fund to supply in part the needs of wives, children and dependents of officers and men of any of the forces which had seen active service in the war.

A man being wholly incapacitated, he and his wife (if he is married) are allowed \$75 per month with certain allowances for children, bringing the total up to \$100 per month as a maximum. It might be mentioned here that during the war the Canadian people voluntarily contributed \$48,000,000 to the patriotic fund. At the conclusion of hostilities \$7,600,000 of this sum remained unappropriated, and as already stated was made available for post-discharge activities.

To return for a moment to the vocational branch of the Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment. It is divided into three parts: war occupations, curative workshops, and industrial retraining. One of its most valuable activities is what is designated as the "follow-up and after-care section." This branch takes hold of the man a month before his graduation from the trade he is learning, sees that a position is waiting for him, places him in that position, continues a quiet watchfulness over his progress to see that the work he is doing is suited to him and that he is making a success of it. The men and women carrying out this duty claim for it a wonderful success, and it is believed that Canada is the only country today having so complete a follow-up system. Industrial retraining is divided into two sections: academic training and general educational instruction, such as book-keeping in all its branches, music and similar subjects; and secondly such training as leads to manual occupations, skilled and otherwise.

Full Amount Raised

It is not possible to state the exact amount of money which has been raised by the people of Canada for the soldiers, either through the government or by private contributions. It is estimated that the total expenditures up to March 31, 1920, will have reached the sum of \$314,568,726 for reestablishment, gratuities, and so forth, to which must be added a sum for possible future expenditures amounting to

\$176,971,896, or about \$8,500,000 less than \$500,000,000.

This huge total represents only the sum which has been expended on the personnel of the forces and its dependents, and of course, has nothing to do with equipment, munitions, and so forth. To summarize this sum: Pensions account for \$53,536,498.74; gratuities \$153,686,557.98; dependents' fares \$194,578; Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment \$57,045,664.26; soldier settlement \$48,228,103.12; Labor Department \$155,324.52. The estimate of the expenditures which are likely to be necessary to carry to completion the reestablishment work is made up as follows: Pensions approximately \$30,000,000 annually; soldiers' settlement \$126,771,896; Department of Soldiers Civil Reestablishment \$50,000,000; Labor Department \$200,000.

It is difficult within the bounds of a newspaper article to enter into details of the comparative statement of the provision made for the former members of the Canadian force with those of other countries, but it has been stated on several occasions in the House of Commons that as regards treatment, vocational training, pensions, land settlement provisions, and gratuities that it compares most favorably with that of any of the allied countries, and it is safe to say that no country has shown its gratitude by its acts more thoroughly than has Canada toward her soldier sons.

JAMAICANS URGED TO RAISE FOOD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—With the Food Controller's order preventing the export of foodstuffs and events abroad to impress the danger of food shortage, centers of agricultural effort here and the newspapers are preaching the gospel of raising more foodstuffs. Public meetings are being held to this end. One of these was held at Trinity Villa, in the parish of St. Thomas, which is a district that produces bananas, coconuts, and cocoa. One of the speakers and the convenor of the meeting was E. B. Hopkins, an American who has been connected with Jamaica and resident here for many years, and who is now prominent in the Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Company. Impressing the need of raising all the foodstuffs which Jamaica can be made to produce, and pointing conditions abroad, he referred to conditions in Australia, and said the loss of wheat and stock in that country would probably lead to a great call on the United States to supply flour; and if United States flour had to be sent in extra quantities to Australia, the price would go up, and the supply to this island would go down. Jamaica should furnish all the foodstuffs she could produce.

RESEARCH STATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—The United States Bureau of Education will establish a research station at the University of North Carolina, with Dr. L. A. Williams, of the school of education, as director. Dr. Williams will be assisted in the work by Dean M. C. S. Noble and by Dr. Edgar W. Knight, of the University faculty. Research studies in educational problems will be undertaken by the bureau and the results of the work will be published from time to time and widely used by the national bureau in its educational plans.

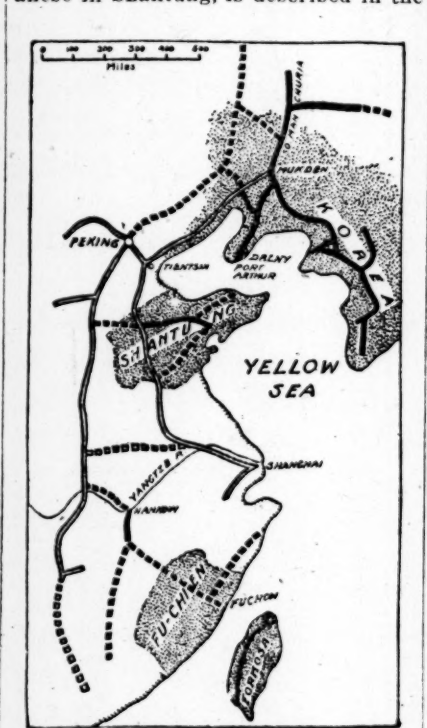
JAPAN'S "POLICY OF HARASSMENT"

Property in Shantung Desired by Japanese, Procured, It Is Said, by Causing Conditions That Force Its Abandonment

The first part of this article, dealing with the policy of Japan in the Province of Shantung, was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on December 16.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What he calls Japan's policy of harassment, with a view to forcing the abandonment of property desired by the Japanese in Shantung, is described in the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung 'award' of the Versailles Treaty is allowed to stand.

second part of the article written by a United States citizen, a resident of that province, stating conditions there, incident to the presence of the Japanese.

"Here is an illustration as to the public hospital in Tsingtao," he writes, "an institution inaugurated and carried on by private subscriptions from Chinese and foreigners, under German management. This hospital has been regarded as a great blessing to many missionaries and business people of North China. The Japanese Government took steps to reduce the resident doctors from two to one, and the nurses from four to one, in addition to which an arbitrary tax of \$600 a year was imposed upon the institution, it being hoped in this way to force the hospital to close and enable the Japanese to take over the plant, as they had already taken over the big German military hospital. To make the pressure the more annoying,

the Japanese authorities planted families on the right and left of the hospital, in the doctors' residences, separated from the hospital itself only by a wall. These families had packs of wolf hounds, which bayed, snarled and fought at all hours of the day and night, making it impossible for doctors, attendants, or patients to sleep. At the rear of the hospital is a small park, and beyond this on a hill a belle-vue, commanding fine views of the surrounding country. In this lookout Japanese men and boys 'happened' to be each night, yelling and shouting throughout the hours of darkness, so that sleep was impossible on that side of the hospital, as it was on the other three sides. Formal protests by the doctor to the highest officials were unavailing; even protests by the United States Consul resident at Tsingtao, when he pleaded for quiet for the United States Consul of Tsinanfu, who was in that hospital, were totally disregarded.

Missionaries Annoyed

"The American Presbyterian Mission has had work in and around Tsingtao ever since 1873, when it was started by the Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., LL. D. In 1898, following the German occupation of Tsingtao, the mission established a station there and built its compound on a hill. As soon as the Japanese were in the saddle they made manifest their purpose to establish a large red-light district across the road from this mission compound. The missionaries protested politely, though strongly, a number of times, to the highest authorities, urging that such a procedure would greatly damage the reputation of the Japanese Government. For answer, the highest officials merely bowed and smiled, and shrugged their shoulders.

"It should be carefully noted that the Japanese Government, in lands or provinces which it covets, hates to have United States mission schools and their Bible teaching. As Japanese army officers in uniform told the United States missionaries in Tsingtao, 'There are too many United States missionaries in Shantung.' They meant what all foreigners in China understand very well—'too many' because they hinder the ambition of Japan to Koreanize the Province of Shantung.

Missionary Children Stoned

"For months the Japanese authorities have harassed the American Mission station members at Tsingtao in various ways. They have subjected them to many indecent sights; daughters of the missionaries out walking near their compound with their arms have been kicked in the back by Japanese schoolboys, and missionary children several times stoned; the ladies have been embarrassed by the actions

of the Japanese soldiers on the street; they have been subjected to constant visitation by Japanese gendarmes stalking into the houses unexpectedly and going through the rooms at will to inspect them; the Chinese servants of the missionaries have been interfered with in their own yards; streams of Japanese have poured through the compound, which, unfortunately for the missionaries, is unwallied; officious secretaries frequently appear to demand answers to long lists of questions, these usually being the same month after month; and, in the absence of the men missionaries itinerating in the country, the Japanese officers have come in during the rain, lying down on window seats in the living room, wiping their muddy boots on the cushions, filling the house with cigarette smoke, entering the sleeping rooms upstairs unbidden and handling whatever they pleased in the house. Japanese officers have even gone to the houses of the missionaries and insisted that the daughters of the latter should visit them at their barracks.

"This annoyance culminated in May, 1918, in the sudden and unexpected summons of the lady missionaries as well as the clerical, together with their Chinese co-teachers in the boys' high school, to the Japanese yamen, where they were accused of seditious activity. The charges were utterly false, and were trumped up just as in Korea. No opportunity was given for defense. The Chinese teachers were banished, and the school, a great brick and stone plant erected as the gift of a friend, Mrs. Hugh O'Neill of New York City, was sealed by Japanese soldiers. Later, United States missionaries arriving in the port from the interior on business were forbidden to go to the compound or even to communicate with the local missionaries of their own mission.

Church Broken Up

"The self-supporting native church under the American Presbyterian Mission at Tsingtao has been broken up; its leading members, men of college education, previously holding important positions in administrative offices and in several of the higher schools, have been driven away. The Chinese pastors of the two churches there have been required to go several times each week to the yamen and submit to interrogation and grilling, while Japanese soldiers and spies have been present at all meetings. These men are virtually prisoners in the city. In like manner, the Japanese soldiers have broken up women's Bible classes at the station and arrested Chinese evangelists and tortured them for attending the classes. "The Japanese have filled the district around the mission compound and have made it practically certain that the American Mission will have

to sell the property for a nominal sum and move to some place outside the Japanese district, thereby entailing great money loss and expenditure of time and energy in building another compound."

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS MEET

New Hampshire Federations Hear Agent of United States Department of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—At a joint conference of New Hampshire College extension workers and the State Farm Bureau Federation, held at New Hampshire College, W. A. Lloyd, who has been in charge of county agent work for the United States Department of Agriculture practically since its origin, said the Farm Bureau is "the most complete attempt that has ever been undertaken by the government to take the people into full partnership."

"Our national, state and county governments in the past have been obliged to give the farmers what it was thought that they wanted," said Mr. Lloyd. "But under the Farm Bureau organization the farmers themselves can tell explicitly to the government their needs, and a common basis for work is supplied. There never has been in America before such an effort on the part of the federal government, or the state, to take the people into complete partnership as there has been in extension work. The program has not been paralleled for that matter in the world."

Mr. Lloyd urged the State College to institute courses to train men and women for extension activities, and suggested that laboratory exercises in the counties might well be put into effect, under which college students would learn field problems and obtain college credit for the work which they did.

A change in the organization of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation was effected so that state project leaders should be elected on the same basis as is now the case in most of the county farm bureaus. The federation adopted state-wide projects and voted to cooperate with the New Hampshire College extension service in their development. The state campaign in each project will be conducted by a committee of which the state project leader is the chairman, and the members will be composed of the leaders of this same project in the various counties.



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COLLEGE TO START HOUSING PROGRAM

Columbia University in New York City, With Enrollment of 22,608 Students, Finds Accommodations Problem Acute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In its attempt to cope with its housing problem, which is a serious one, Columbia University is entering upon the greatest building program in the history of the institution, involving millions of dollars. With an enrollment of 22,608 students for 1919 the difficulty in finding sufficient accommodations near by is acute, especially for the women, many of whom have to travel long distances, according to a statement issued by Nicholas Murray Butler, president, who plans a vigorous handling of the residence-hall problem.

The university has just purchased three large apartment houses near the campus, which will accommodate 758 students. Teachers' College has also enlarged its facilities by the purchase of two apartment houses.

"Despite the phenomenal increase in the numbers and work of the university," says Dr. Butler, "there has been no addition to its physical equipment since the completion of the Journalism building in 1912, and no new provision for residence since the completion of Fernald Hall in 1913. Every effort has been made to use the buildings already in existence to the fullest possible extent, and schedules of academic exercises have been many times modified to this end. Four years ago it was apparent that additional provision both for residence and for academic work must quickly be made, but war conditions and war emergencies naturally and necessarily postponed action.

It is plain that unless the work of the university is to be thrown in confusion, immediate steps must be taken to provide new buildings both for academic work and for residence. It is probable that the greater part of two academic years would be required to complete any such buildings, and therefore if begun in the near future they could not be ready for occupancy earlier than the summer or autumn of 1921. "It is a matter of extreme urgency to begin the construction of not one, but at least two, large residence halls on South Field."

The plight of the women students is particularly serious, he says, since they are now deprived of quarters which were thrown open to them during the war, when many men were in service. The quadrangle should be given entirely to education, administration, and instruction and all residence halls placed on South Field or elsewhere, he believes and proposes that the middle site on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, be improved by the erection of a building to contain the commons, a variety of student organization rooms and floors for residence.

Henry Lee Norris, superintendent of buildings and grounds, in his report of the housing capacity of the university to Frank A. Goetze, said that 1233 men and 1025 women commuted from out of town daily.

NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Governments of every country in South and Central America are seriously considering the formation of an association of these nations to be known as The League of Spanish-American Republics, and to be, in reality, a league of lesser nations to maintain their national integrity and entity, and to fend off interference by any outside nation in their internal affairs. This is the statement of Dr. Hector Cordova, nephew of Dr. Leopoldo Cordova, former minister of finance of Honduras, who is in New Orleans.

"The idea of this league originated in the mind of the secretary of foreign relations of Columbia, though it has been tentatively one of the projects of President Carranza of Mexico ever since he came into office. The Colombian official, however, about the beginning of November, addressed a letter to the government of each Republic, outlining this organization, and urging the various governments to assist in its formation. All these governments, with the

single exception of Argentina, which is largely settled by foreigners, are apparently in favor of the league. Mexico was the first to respond, with an offer of full support for it. Then El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Brazil and the others replied, until now about two-thirds of all the countries south of the Rio Grande have expressed their approval of the plan."

SIMMONS COLLEGE CHANGES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The pre-holiday examinations which are being held at Simmons College this week mark the first step in the reorganization of the college curriculum, a question that has been under consideration for some time. The final aim is the substitution of three college terms in place of the usual two terms, with the result that the breaks in the college year caused by the midyear and spring vacations will coincide with those occurring at the time of examinations. The accomplishment of such a plan will necessarily occasion an entire readjustment in the assignment and election of courses of study and the schedule of class hours, which will be shifted from a three-hour to a four-hour a week basis.

The committees at work on the plan hope to perfect it sufficiently to put it into practice by the next college year, and it is the belief of many that this new system, which has succeeded in other colleges of the country will prove equally successful at Simmons, and will minimize many of the difficulties now present. By it, the student will concentrate her attention on fewer subjects at a time, and will undoubtedly have a wider choice in the field of electives.

FORECAST OF REPORT ON IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is expected that the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been investigating conditions on Ellis Island, will recommend to Congress that naturalization courts be established in New York and other large cities; that all United States men be required to take the oath of allegiance on attaining 21 years; that the office of commissioner-general of immigration be abolished; that an assistant secretary of the Department of Labor be appointed to supervise immigration matters; mandatory legislation providing for more rigid inspection of incoming immigrants at Ellis Island where 80 per cent of them land; and more drastic penalties for ship owners who permit alien members of their crews to desert.

MILL DIVIDENDS IN NEW BEDFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Satisfactory conditions in the New Bedford cotton mills, are revealed by the announcement that dividends for the final quarter of the year will be \$1,901,575, somewhat less than for the third quarter, but still a good showing. The rate of dividend per share for the quarter was \$4.43, against \$4.77 for the third quarter.

Stockholders of the Quissett mill receive for the quarter a regular dividend of \$2 and an extra dividend of \$10. They have in all received \$68 a share on their holdings this year. The Kilburn mill pays this quarter \$1 regular dividend and \$3 extra dividend. The Whitman mills distribute \$7 a share for the quarter. Butler common stock gives \$2 as a regular dividend and \$5 as an extra dividend to its stockholders. Extra dividends were declared by many mills.

PAN-AMERICAN WAR ON REDS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In order to prevent the movement of anarchists and other dangerous agitators between North and South America and to suppress "Red" propaganda, the United States Government has proposed to the governments of Argentina and Uruguay police cooperation. An exchange of information between the United States and Argentina and Uruguay concerning radicals and the description and movements of agitators is proposed in the measures to be taken. The belief prevails here that the United States has made similar suggestions to Brazil and other South American countries.

ASSOCIATION OF NEWSPAPER MEN

Organization Formed in St. Louis Has No Affiliation With Labor but Aims to Raise Standards—National Convention Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—The American Journalists Association, a new organization of newspaper men formed with a view to elevating the standards of the profession and encouraging cooperation between newspaper publishers and their employees, has granted its first associate charter to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. All departments and colleges of journalism which have attained certain standards in the teaching of professional work are eligible as associate chapters. This chapter was formed with a membership of approximately 100, including students and members of the faculty. Prof. Frank L. Martin was named chairman of the chapter. Floyd Casebolt is vice-chairman and Miss Claire Ginsburg is secretary.

The movement for the organization of the American Journalists Association started in St. Louis, where a temporary organization with Richard L. Stokes of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, as president has been formed. Chapters and associate chapters are now being formed in various parts of the country in accordance with the "St. Louis plan," and it is hoped to have a national convention in 1920 to effect a permanent organization. The association has as its aims:

To unite in one organization all the professional newspaper reporters, writers, copy readers, editors, and artists, and teachers and students of journalism in the United States.

To undertake plans for a national convention of all of these newspaper workers in 1920.

To elevate the standards and increase public appreciation of the value of the profession of journalism.

To encourage sympathetic and mutually helpful cooperation between newspaper publishers and their professional employees.

To advise and work for, by fair and open means, such adjustments of salaries, hours, and conditions of employment as will insure decent working conditions and livelihood for all newspaper men, and equitable compensation for specialized services rendered by individual newspaper men; as will encourage those now engaged in journalism to remain in the profession; and impel young men and women of character, education, and ability to choose journalism as a career.

To discourage the employment in a professional capacity of persons whose character, educational qualifications, and abilities are not sufficient to make them a credit to the profession. To cooperate with similar professional organizations in other countries with the ultimate object of an international association of journalists.

Detailed plans for the formation of chapters have been sent to newspaper men in all of the large cities, and later they will be sent in to the small communities. The promoters of the plan state that the organization is not a union and is not affiliated with Labor in any way.

WOMEN TO URGE NEW MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Women of Louisiana have lost the support of the New Orleans organization in the

Democratic Party in their fight for suffrage. One year ago, Mayor Martin Behrman, head of the city organization, announced that he and his followers were in favor of woman suffrage, but this week he informed the women that, owing to the support so many of the women are giving to the candidacy of John M. Parker, Independent Democrat, for Governor, that the organization could not support their plea for the vote. This sudden turning about of the Mayor and his following has aroused the women of the two State suffrage organizations to exert all their influence to elect a new Mayor, Mr. Behrman having been in office for 16 years.

WILLIAM KENT IS FAVORED FOR SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"The campaign of William Kent, former United States Representative from California, for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate is making a wide appeal among all classes of people in all parts of the State," said Franklin Hitchborn, who has long been active in California politics and who is in a position to have first-hand information on the subject, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have recently been over the State, from Los Angeles in the south to the northern boundary line, and I find that Kent has a host of strong supporters everywhere," he said. "If he wins the Republican nomination, his election will be assured."

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and a member of the recent industrial conference called by President Wilson, and other Labor leaders have also come out in support of Mr. Kent. One of the chief elements in Kent's popularity, according to these authorities, is the fact that he is part author and a chief supporter of the Kenyon Bill which provides for federal regulation of the meat-packing business.

At the present time the only other candidate in the field for the Republican nomination is E. A. Mervise of Los Angeles, a member of the conservative wing of the party, while Kent draws his support from the progressive faction. The Republican nominee will have to run against James D. Phelan (D.), the incumbent, whose term expires next year.

RESTORATION ASKED OF MAILING RIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Federation of Labor at a recent meeting passed a resolution demanding the restoration of second class mailing privileges to the Milwaukee Leader, a daily paper published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by Victor L. Berger, who is under conviction for violation of the Espionage Act. The Leader was barred from the mails on account of its opposition to the war. The same demand was made for the New York Call, a Socialist paper, which has been refused second class mailing privileges. The Chicago Federation has taken a radical stand, and has in the past demanded the release of all political prisoners.

FOREST GREEN UNIFORMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Forest green was made the official color of the American Red Cross field uniforms in an order issued by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, yesterday. The change was decided on a year ago, but to utilize the large amount of light grey cloth on hand the order was withheld.

COMMUNIST TELLS OF PARTY'S WORK

Steel Strike Gave the Organization Opportunity to Enter the Industrial Struggle, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In an appeal printed in The Communist, the official organ of the Communist Party of America, bidding for the affiliation of the Finnish Federation of the National Socialist Party, it is declared that the steel strike furnished the first opportunity for the Communist Party to take part in the industrial struggle. The appeal then goes on to say that the party since has developed a campaign against the blockade of Soviet Russia and that it has "made the same use of the coal strike crisis that it did of the steel strike."

This article states that the party circulated leaflets at Gary, Indiana, against the use of the military there

during the steel strike. These are given as examples of the work that the party is engaged in, and the article closes with an appeal for the support of the Finnish and Scandinavian federations. The Finnish Federation is one of the largest foreign federations of the Socialists and is now taking a vote to determine its future affiliation. The Scandinavian Federation left the Socialist Party some time ago.

OFFICERS FORM ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—An organization of veterans, the American Officers of the Great War, is taking form here and bidding to develop on a national scale that will place it in the same class as the Loyal Legion founded after the Civil War. Although formal rules are yet to be made, the association has 100 chapters and 4500 members. Pioneer advocates hope to enroll eventually the entire commissioned personnel of the army. Lieut. Huber G. Haller is credited with originating the idea. Detroit is the temporary national headquarters.

ARMENIANS CALL ON GOVERNOR AND MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Armenian military and political missions, with the exception of General Andranik and his adjutant and Prof. Abraham Der-Hagopian, decided to leave Boston last night for the national capital. Those who remained here will stay for several days more. Mr. and Mrs. Garabed H. Papazian of this city will assist the missions in Washington, District of Columbia.

When the Armenians called yesterday on the Mayor of Boston, Andrew J. Peters, he informed them that Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord had just returned from Armenia, and gave them letters to an official of General Harbord's staff. He assured them that he wished to see Armenian independence.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, expressed a similar wish when the mission called at the State House. The Governor and Professor Der-Hagopian spoke briefly.

James McCreery & Co.

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35th Street

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Beautiful Specimens of the World's Finest Linens.

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Rare Products from Italy, France, Madeira and Japan.

Fine Hand-Made Italian Filet Lace and Cut Work Linens

Banquet Cloths.....	\$5.00 to 400.00	Tea Cloths.....	18.00 to 95.00
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Mosaic Hand-Embroidered Linens

Lunch Cloths.....	\$2.50 to 75.00	Napkins.....	doz. 7.50 to 25.00
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Dinner Cloths.....	\$1.00 to 95.00	Tray Cloths.....	25c to 4.50
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Tea Cloths.....	5.50 to 20.00	Tea Napkins.....	doz. 6.50 to 15.00
Scarves.....	5.50 to 18.00	Towels.....	1.65 to 3.50
Lingerie Pillow Covers.....	1.15 to 3.50		

(Second Floor)

An Important Sale

Muslin Sheets & Pillow Cases

McCreery Standard Makes

At Less Than Prevailing Wholesale Prices

Hemmed Sheets

54x90 inches.....	regularly 1.55.....	each, 1.20
63x90 inches.....	regularly 1.85.....	each, 1.45
72x90 inches.....	regularly 2.10.....	each, 1.75
81x90 inches.....	regularly 2.25.....	each, 1.90
81x99 inches.....	regularly 2.75.....	each, 2.25
90x99 inches.....	regularly 2.90.....	each, 2.45

Hemmed Pillow Cases

42x36 inches.....	regularly 45c.....	each, 35c
42x38 1/2 inches.....	regularly 55c.....	each, 40c
45x36 inches.....	regularly 60c.....	each, 45c
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(Quantities limited)

(Second Floor)

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Oriental Rugs

SMALL, MEDIUM AND ROOM SIZES
PERSIAN, CHINESE AND INDIAN WEAVES

Will Be Sold

At Importers' Cost Prices

An extraordinary opportunity—not only for lovers of beautiful Rugs who wish to acquire choice specimens at wholesale cost, but also for those who are seeking something unusual to present as a gift.

These Rugs were purchased before the Great War began and held in reserve. That is why the prices are so remarkably low.

The following are illustrative of the many wonderful values offered:

Weave	Size	Regular Price	Sale Price
Extra Persian.....	10.3x7.3.....	300.00.....	225.00
India.....	14.7x10.7.....	600.00.....	450.00
Mahal.....	11.6x7.9.....	450.00.....	395.00
Chinese.....	12x9.....	520.00.....	395.00
Arak.....	12x8.6.....	450.00.....	375.00
India.....	12x9.....	500.00.....	295.00
Savaland.....	12.2x9.....	795.00.....	650.00

Small Chinese Rugs 15.00, 25.00 and 35.00

Small Persian Rugs in Hearth Size, 85.00 and 95.00

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MCKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.
WELL LIGHT THE WORLD

BEAUTIFUL LAMPS
Floor, Table and Boudoir

SHADES New, Artistic Effects in Silk and Parchment Shades

MORE THAN 1000 STYLES TO SELECT FROM
ALL LIGHTED TO SHOW ACTUAL EFFECT

SEND FOR CATALOGS

181 FRANKLIN STREET, corner Congress St., Boston

\$12,000 a Year Saved in Scrubbing Floors

by a manufacturer

100% CLEAN

A manufacturer who realized the importance of clean floors found that one set of Finnell scrubbing equipment could reduce his scrubbing costs by almost \$3000.

Two additional sets, purchased a year later, brought the saving up to about \$12,000 a year.

But this is not the only advantage. Now the floors are scrubbed cleaner than ever before. And the effect of such cleanliness is immeasurable in dollars.

Finnell equipment comes in sizes and capacities for all purposes. Write for information.

FINNELL SYSTEM
OF POWER SCRUBBING

AMERICAN SCRUBBING EQUIPMENT CO.

General Offices:
180 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago
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This is one of a series of advertisements appearing in The Christian Science Monitor.

There's a Finnell Scrubber and Polisher for the Home

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY'S POLICY

Manifesto Promised Effective Tariff, Minimum Wage, and Imposition of a Wealth Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria — Frank Tudor, leader of the Federal Labor Party, issued the official manifesto of his party on the eve of the federal elections. It was also signed by another Labor leader and by T. J. Ryan, campaign director.

Included in the proposals of the Labor Party was the repeal of the compulsory clauses of the Australian Defense Act with the promise that defense would be placed on the most modern and efficient lines. Liberal promises were made in regard to pensions. Age and invalid pensions were to be advanced to £1 a week; provision was to be made for pensions to dependents and to the children of fathers who could not maintain them.

A living wage was promised to wholly or partially incapacitated soldiers, and free houses for life would be provided for totally disabled soldiers; wounded or otherwise incapacitated soldiers, and their dependents, would be maintained until the means of earning a livelihood were found.

Gratuity to Be Paid in Cash
A war gratuity on the same daily basis as that promised by the national government would be paid in cash instead of in non-negotiable bonds.

The Commonwealth Arbitration Act was to be amended to provide easy access to the court, and a sufficient number of judges would be appointed to secure a speedy settlement of all disputes. Measures would be introduced to give the workers in industry a better standing and representation in the control of industry, and to provide for a minimum wage which would automatically vary with the cost of living.

National insurance against unemployment was promised and work would be found for every honest workman. The laws relating to seafaring labor would be brought into conformity with modern conditions.

An effective tariff would be introduced and workers in all industries would get their full share of the benefits of protection. The use of Australian products by government contractors and departments would be made compulsory, and the Commonwealth Woolen Mills would be extended to provide as far as possible for the requirements of the whole of Australia.

Wheat Growers' Guarantee

Primary production was to be stimulated and the wheat grower would be guaranteed 5s. a bushel at railway sidings for the 1920-21 harvest. Oversea markets would be provided with the assistance of the machinery at the High Commissioner's office in London, and operations would be extended to the United States and elsewhere. A liberal system of rural credits would be arranged through the Commonwealth Bank. Primary producers would be insured against losses.

The continuance of the sugar industry on a permanently satisfactory basis would be secured with a just remuneration for all interests, an Australian standard price, and at the same time protection, would be given to the consumer. The Labor Party was to make it impossible "for a caste of commercial and financial profiteers to levy toll upon the Commonwealth." With a view to the nationalization of shipping, the fleet of Commonwealth-owned ships was to be increased, provision being made for the building of ships in Australia.

Commonwealth insurance in fire, life, workers' compensation, and general insurance would be introduced. Under a comprehensive housing scheme liberal assistance would be given to workers to secure homes, while a national health service was intended. The present per capita payment of 25s. a head to the State was to be continued.

Under the head of finance the manifesto provided for a superannuation scheme for all federal employees, the

cutting down of war-expanded departments, and the prompt checking of "any tendency toward the maintenance of a military caste in our midst"; this last plank in the manifesto could possibly be read with that other plank which proposed the repeal of all compulsory clauses in the Defense Act of Australia.

The amusement tax was to be repealed and a wealth tax imposed. An exemption of £200 a year was allowed in connection with the payment of income tax, with a further exemption of £26 for the wife and each child or other dependent of the taxpayer.

On the question of the amendment of the Constitution, the manifesto had this to say: "When returned to power we intend to submit to the people for approval proposals for the amendment of the Constitution, providing for complete Australian self-government as a British community, and for unlimited legislative powers in Australian affairs to be vested in the Commonwealth Parliament, with devolution of adequate local powers upon subordinate legislatures and municipalities. These proposals will, among other things, obviate the expense of duplication in the collection of taxes." The referendum proposals of the national government were opposed as "merely intended to mislead the electors."

Amendment of Constitution

In connection with the proposed amendment of the Constitution if Labor was returned to power, the following additional paragraph in the manifesto had special interest. It was under the heading, "Protection of Australia's Self-Governing Powers," and read: "There is quite a large section of Nationalist Members in the Commonwealth Parliament, as well as a considerable body outside of Parliament, who are insidiously working in the direction of reducing Australia's self-governing powers and handing over the power of taxing Australian people to a body outside the Commonwealth Parliament and not wholly under Australian control. We are pledged to take all necessary steps to prevent a reduction of Australia's self-governing powers, and to keep Australian taxation under the control of the Australian people."

The manifesto attacked the national government on the ground that it had not secured the primary producer adequate return for his products, and that Australia had expended many more millions in the war than her quota in proportion to her population as compared with Canada, in addition to sending a proportionately larger number of men. This could have been prevented by arranging for the overseas dominions bearing a fair and proportionate share of war expenditure.

White Australia Demanded

On the question of the Peace Conference the manifesto said: "The nationalist government failed absolutely to stand for a white Australia, and no satisfactory explanation has been given of the secret arrangement whereby Japan obtained a footing in the Caroline and Marshall Islands. Through their unsound policy in the Pacific, they have given a great and ambitious nation a base within easy reach of our shores."

In concluding, the manifesto said: "The circumstances in Australia today are similar to those which obtained in the United States of America at the close of the great Civil War, when Abraham Lincoln found it necessary to express himself in earnest words: 'As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money powers of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the country is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before—even in the midst of the war. God grant my suspicions may be groundless.' Australia pleads with her citizens to stand united, and to resist all open and covert attempts of the capitalistic forces to sow the seeds of prejudice and dissension amongst them. Solidarity spells success."

PLEA FOR MINERS' CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation of

Great Britain, speaking recently at Chandos Hall, London, said that coal production would never return to the 1913 record of 287,000,000 tons per annum until avenues were provided for the nine workers to participate in the control of the industry. The Miners Federation scheme for effecting this reform had been embodied in a bill which, sooner or later, would be laid before Parliament. Given a voice in the direction of the collieries, Mr. Hodges maintained that the men would realize their dependence on other industries better than they could now, and they would recognize that any movement to improve the conditions of mind and spirit of the interests of men in other industries would be fatal. The Miners Federation scheme would ultimately lead to a Miners Guild.

LOW PAY OF RETIRED BRITISH RAILWAYMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—William Watson Rutherford, M. P., presiding at a meeting of the Association of Superannuated Railway Staffs at Caxton Hall, recently, said that out of a total of 6700 men, 5000 who had retired prior to 1918 were receiving 20s. a week. Was that a proper state of affairs for a great public service? Eight million pounds had been lent out of the superannuation fund of the railways at 4 per cent interest and the current interest was 5 1/2 per cent. The government should repay the difference of £100,000 a year for the past five years. It should also repay the £115,000 deducted for income tax during that period, and the sum it had saved in old age pensions through the savings of these men. He hoped the Prime Minister, who had promised to consult the heads of the various departments, would give these veterans justice when he had finished settling matters abroad.

Mr. A. Neal, M. P., said this was not the time to discourage thrift. The superannuation funds were not charitable, but were built up out of the contributions of the men, deducted from their pay, and the contributions of the railway companies and were a system of deferred pay. The companies, if they had been free, would not have paid such low interest on these funds. The men could not live on their allowances.

A resolution was passed instructing the executive committee, in view of the long delay and the urgency of the question, to press the claims of the men by every available means to an early and favorable decision.

BRITISH ARMY'S GRANT OF COMMISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The War Office states that during the six months ending on September 30 last, four permanent commissions in the regular army were given from the ranks to men who served during the war, and who were taken as prisoners by the enemy. Four commissions were also awarded to non-regular officers. In the household cavalry, three commissions were awarded as the result of special nominations. Commissions have been awarded to cadets as follows: From the Royal Military Academy, 70; from the Royal Military College, 159; these numbers being approximately 25 per cent less than the output from the academy and the college prior to the war.

The grant of permanent regular commissions to non-regular officers has been suspended since the declaration of the armistice, with the exceptions above stated, and no definite policy with regard to such commissions can be laid down until the future organization and strength of the future army are determined. Of the officers at present serving in the regular army at least 4500 are surplus to establishments, and in view of this it is not possible to foreshadow what number, if any, further permanent commissions can be awarded, although it is probable that the necessity will arise for granting a certain number of regular commissions in technical services such as the tank corps, machine gun corps, royal army ordnance department, and technical royal engineer services.

OFFICIAL NEWS ORGAN FOR LABOR

Prospects of Political Future Show British Labor Party Must Have Official Newspaper

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—If a student of British Labor questions found himself with no other means of studying working class problems and the methods and policy to be pursued, than can be gleaned from a careful survey of Socialist journals, there would be but one conclusion that he could come to; that the Labor movement has become enshrouded in a labyrinth of theoretical dogmatism from which it would be difficult to define a settled policy. It is notorious that although the trade union movement can boast of a membership of over 5,000,000, it has failed dismally to support an official newspaper of its own, either daily or weekly. The last and strongest effort was the Daily Citizen, which fell through during the war, owing to much on account of faulty management as of lack of circulation.

The Daily Herald is by no means officially connected with the Labor movement, either on the political or industrial side. It is in all respects a free lance, and seems to be charged with no other responsibility than that of appearing regularly at breakfast time and presenting the goods in demand. Despite its very limited circulation it does, however, in Labor circles, exercise an influence altogether out of proportion to the number of copies sold. That its influence is increasing rapidly is due to the fact that the paper has been sobered down in tone considerably since it became a daily sheet, and also because it was, perhaps, the only paper which gave the full version of the Labor side of recent large industrial disputes. It, however, omitted the government or employer's side as was, perhaps, to be expected.

Appeals to Trade Union Funds

Those responsible for its production are making strenuous efforts, by appeals to trade unions and individuals for funds, to enable them to extend the scope of the paper so as to include an evening and a Sunday edition. It is also proposed to have the paper printed in Manchester in addition to London, in order that it may reach the northern industrial towns in the early morning. The promoters claim to be justified in this venture by the success attained during the recent railway strike, when, owing to difficulties of transport, the northern edition was printed in Manchester temporarily, with the result that the circulation was increased far beyond the highest hopes of the distributing staff.

Whatever may be the result of the appeal from private and individual sources, there is not the slightest prospect of the trade union movement, as such, contributing from its funds toward an organ in whose management they would have no voice. By this it is not meant that certain sums will not be forthcoming from small organizations here and there, or as the result of a local levy or branch collections. But these methods will never

produce the amount estimated by the management of the Daily Herald as necessary for the development of their schemes.

It is, however, not unlikely that the trade union movement will ultimately offer to take financial responsibility for the paper, but only on the understanding that responsibility for the tone, conduct, and management generally of the papers is also transferred to it. To this, if the writer understands correctly the policy of the present promoters, they will not agree.

This fact would seem to imply that the British Labor movement is likely to be without an official organ for some considerable time, unless an understanding can be reached in regard to the Daily Herald.

No Difficulty About Finances

To start a paper in opposition would be disastrous, even if the necessary backing from the unions was forthcoming, a distinctly unlikely proceeding in view of the Daily Citizen failure. Even if the trade union and Labor movements are unable to run a national paper of their own, there appears to be no difficulty in finding the necessary finance and material to support a dozen or so journalistic ventures scattered over the country.

If there is one dogma more than another which is hurled at the unoffending heads of audiences at Labor meetings by the irresponsible elements it is the need for "working-class solidarity," the need for the working-class to close their ranks and to stand together against their enemies. It is a strange and inexplicable commentary on this assertion that those who are loudest in their advocacy of "unity" invariably proceed to demonstrate their earnestness by starting an organ of their own in order to voice their own particular views, and, incidentally, to emphasize the need for solidarity.

Other Labor Papers Biased

During the past few years there have been dozens of such publications, the vast majority of which were crude, ill-balanced, and loud in their proclamation of the class war. Some consolation may be gathered from the reflection that the temperance and general mental outlook of the British Labor movement is hardly prepared to stand such fare. Whatever backing has been given to those organs has not been sufficient to guarantee more than an extremely short life. Others have managed to pull through, and still maintain a precarious existence in their efforts to act as guide, philosopher, and friend to organized Labor. Each has its own pet obsession, and the only unanimity displayed is their mutual condemnation of the government, and denunciation of the official leaders of the Labor movement.

In view of the present political outlook, which seems to indicate that the community may call upon Labor to take over the affairs of the nation at a much earlier date than the most optimistic of Labor's champions thought possible a few years ago, the serious position of Labor in having no official organ of its own is engaging the very earnest consideration of the party leaders.

BANKS' PROMOTION PLAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. J. Nairn, London secretary of the Bank Officers

Guild, speaking at a meeting of the West London Branch held in the Grove Hall, Hammersmith, said that the Guild had now 26 branches and 15 were in course of formation. The membership was increasing at the rate of 1500 per month. They protested against the small salaries now paid and were opposed to overtime, but if they were to have overtime they demanded a reasonable rate of remuneration for it. They had very decided views on the question of secret reports in connection with their work. The system of promotion in ordinary banks was chaotic. There was no recognition of the individual as a human being and no distinct appreciation of his particular ability in any branch of practical work. The question of pro-

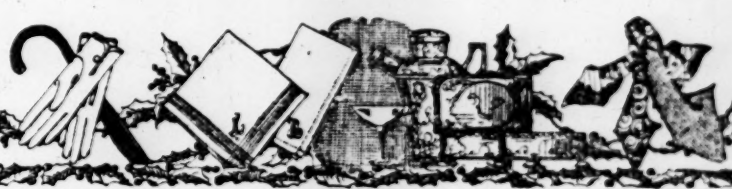
motion depended to a great extent on the "whisperings" of influential customers. Mr. Nairn announced that the Guild had adopted the Whitley Council scheme and was prepared to work in cooperation with bank directors.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — A daylight saving bill which would place Massachusetts under the same conditions as obtained under the recently repealed federal act was filed in the lower branch of the State Legislature on Monday. Another measure filed would empower the Governor to proclaim such a change in time in the emergency of a coal shortage.

Make The Holiday Happy FOR THE MAN

Oh, once it was boredom to choose for a man But now it is fun by the Slattery plan.



Sketched at Slattery's

Hosiery He Likes

- Men's Silk Hose 1.25
Full fashioned hose; medium weight; lisle top and sole; black and colors.
- Men's Silk Hose 2.00
Full fashioned hose; all silk; in black only. He will approve.
- Men's Clocked Hose 3.00
All silk hose; hand-embroidered clocks; black with self or white clocks.
- Men's Fancy Silk Hose 1.75
Full fashioned silk hose with embroidered clocks; assortment of color combinations.
War Revenue Tax Additional
- Men's English Wool Golf Hose 6.00
A wide assortment of styles in golf hose; turnover cuffs; grey and brown heather mixtures.
- Men's Lisle Hose 1.00
Full fashioned lisle hose of good wearing quality; black and colors.

TIES FOR MEN

Chosen BY men—FOR men.
A woman can't go wrong in choosing.

- Handsome Silk Ties—Brocaded silks and basket weaves; attractive color combinations; "Slip-easy" bands; and—best of all—Slattery Standard Quality.
1.00, 1.25, 1.65, 2.00, 2.50, 3.25, 4.00
- Silk Knitted Ties—Knitted from Pure Silk in plain black or attractive fancy mixtures and combinations.
2.55 and 3.93

Men's Glove Needs

- Men's Cape Gloves 2.50
Cape Gloves, in tan, with two-toned or spear-point embroidery.
- Men's Mocha Gloves 4.50
Mocha Gloves, heavy, grey and brown, black embroidery or spear-point back.
- Men's Mocha Gloves 4.50
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JUGO-SLAVIA'S NEED
OF ADRIATIC OUTLET

Slovenes, Who Do Not Belong to the Balkans, State That Fiume Is an Essential Port and That Country Is in Need of It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Jugo-Slavia begins at a point within 29 hours on the railway from Paris and at only 11 hours from the Italy-Swiss frontier. If the new nation of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes belongs to the "East," it is to a very "Near East" indeed.

After leaving Venice and Trieste, the writer, who has had the best opportunity to study and inquire, and who has been concerned more with the expression of popular feeling, was surprised to see the railroad employees wearing Austrian uniforms at Logarata, the limit of Italian military occupation. But it was noticed that the imperial insignia on their caps had been replaced by the tricolor of the Jugo-Slav Kingdom, and that the German language was nowhere to be heard. Apparently keeping the old uniforms is a matter of economy.

Slovenia, into which one enters, is the most northwestern part of the vast Slav country which extends as far as Bulgaria, Greece, and Albania. The Slovenes do not belong to the Balkans, and the sooner it is realized that Jugo-Slavia is no longer a little Balkan kingdom, but a large western nation, the better for students of European politics. The capital of this province is Ljubljana, called by the Austrians Laibach, lying at the foot of the Alps and at the opening of the long and fertile plain of the Save River.

The Unredeemed Lands

Spending a month among the Slovenes gives an exceptional opportunity of hearing the opinions of the ordinary citizen as well as those of the President of the local government, Dr. Breitz, now replaced by Dr. Jerjav, of Bishop Jeglic, and of others. The opinion of the peasant is quoted, because the opinions of the intellectual and political mind have already found their way into the newspapers, and because in Jugo-Slavia the peasants are 80 per cent of the population.

At the present moment the great question is that of the unredeemed lands and the half million unredeemed people. Of this they are ready to speak and their attitude is always the same, deeply resentful, but patient. "You do not know," a small landowner said to the writer, "how resolute our race is. We do not talk in manifestoes, but look out: for centuries Austria and Turkey have tried to make us forget who we were. Now liberty has been realized for 13,000,000 of our people. That's due to the victory of the entente. That's also due to a good deal to our will. And do not forget that we, like the Tzcho-Slovaks, made ourselves free before Austria was defeated on the field. Now there are one-third of us Slovenes still waiting under Italian occupation. Don't think they will go to sleep and forget who they are."

Patient Waiting

He continued quickly, "No, no, they won't be foolish and start trouble, any more than Alsace-Lorraine did. But see what a weight Alsace-Lorraine was to Germany, and think what a burden Italy is assuming by annexing hundreds of our towns and villages in Gorizia, western Carniola, and Istria. We shall not move a finger against the peace of Europe—we suffered too much from war, and we rely too much on justice to come, sooner or later. We know how to wait. But remember Bosnia in 1914. It was not the oppressed who started the massacre. It was the oppressor who declared war." On being assured that there was no possible comparison between Austrian and Italian methods, he questioned about conditions in Trieste, and he was not as much moved as might be expected, but rather took it for granted

when told of a very disagreeable week—carabinieri rushing the mob, shops barricaded, disorder everywhere. He spoke of the deportation of numbers of Slovenian priests, among them Bishop Mahnjic, of Veglia near Fiume, and of the imprisonment of women en route for the islands, for no other reason than speaking their own language.

An excellent priest, in whose house was dispensed the most charming hospitality, explained the endless resistance which must be expected from the unredeemed Slovenes. "It is true that our people suffer hardships under foreign occupation. Our language is forbidden. Our schools are closed. Shops have been plundered, and many of our school-teachers have been deported to Venetian prisons, or the

a firm stand for us. By saving the port of Fiume for its hinterland, she may be avoiding a war which otherwise will surely break out in the next five years, before Europe is ready for collective enforcement of peace. Italians, too, should be grateful; instead of which they are definitely hostile. I heard that some young Italians burnt the wax figure of Christopher Columbus. You see, he is the Italian responsible for it all!"

The Slovenes in the United States have often shown political views of their own regarding the form of government in Jugo-Slavia, and disagreed with the Serbian Government or with the Jugo-Slav National Council in Washington. But they have expressed themselves as one

BRITISH TRAINING
FOR SEA SERVICE

Establishment of National Corporation Urged to Supervise Instruction in Seamanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The report of the committee appointed to prepare a draft of a national scheme of training for sea service was issued recently. The committee recommends that a national corporation should be established, charged with the duty of supervising and administering the scheme

the acceptance of boys from reformatory schools, they express the opinion that boys from industrial schools should be included within the scope of the scheme, whether they receive their education at industrial schools, or are transferred to other training authorities.

Help of School Authorities

It is urged that the cooperation of local education authorities should be secured, and the machinery of the public elementary school utilized for the recruiting of boys for training. The boys under training should be apprenticed to persons or bodies appointed by the corporation up till the time when they are entitled to be rated as able seamen. A boy's rate of pay during his first year at sea should be 25 per cent of an able seaman's wages, and in that second year and until his indentures terminate, 50 per cent of those wages.

For boys in the sea-fighting service, full time education up to 16 years of age should be provided under the scheme, if, and to the extent to which, the authoritative views of the industry justify this course. The committee also recommends the establishment of a national system of after-care, that local education authorities should be approached with a view to their giving financial assistance, and that the ship-owners' contribution should be based on the total cost of the scheme, and should be fixed at 25 per cent of the capital cost, and current expenses of the scheme.

The opinion was expressed that the sympathy, and, if possible, the financial assistance, of seamen's orphanages should be obtained, and that the cooperation of the shipowners' and officers' and seamen's organizations must be secured.

RURAL LEAGUE IS TO
CEASE OPERATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The secretary of the Rural League, Sir John L. Green, who has been associated with the league from its start, has been offered by Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture, the post of special commissioner for the purpose of organizing measures for the improvement of the social and material conditions of village life and the development of rural industries. The position has been accepted.

The aim of the Rural League, which was founded over 30 years ago by Mr. Jesse Collings, was to give effect to the cry popularly known as "Three Acres and a Cow." It fought strenuously not merely for facilities for the

closer settlement and cultivation of land, but for a measure which would enable cottagers and other small holders in particular to become the freehold owners of the land they desired or might occupy. This concession, through the persistency of the league—whose amendments were adopted by the government—was embodied in the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act passed in August last. Since the passing of the act the league has been engaged in assisting ex-servicemen and others to take advantage of it.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held at the House of Commons, at which it was decided to wind up the league, a resolution was adopted congratulating Mr. Jesse Collings upon his many years of successful work as president of the league.

The chairman of the executive committee, in moving the resolution, remarked that it was a notable fact that the passing of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act in its present form crowned the lifelong work carried on for so many years by the league. He spoke in appreciative terms of the services rendered to the cause of rural reform by Sir John Green and his staff.

LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE
TOWARD BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Cecil addressed the members of the Cavendish Club on the Covenant of the League of Nations recently and took occasion to answer a question as to what course the League would take in dealing with the menace of Bolshevism. The question, he said, was a rather difficult one to answer, seeing that the League had not yet come into existence. What its attitude would be was necessarily a matter of speculation. But personally he might say that he had no sympathy with Bolshevism. It was a cruel form of tyranny, and he should be glad to see it disappear. But, whether it was possible to suppress it by force of arms, seemed to him a very doubtful question. The attempt to suppress heresy by force was not a success, and he doubted whether the League of Nations would be wise in attempting so to suppress Bolshevism.

Politically he was of opinion that every nation should try to keep Bolshevism out of its own country, but whether it should try to suppress it when it existed beyond its own borders was another question. He was only expressing his own individual opinion but he should like to say that the first axiom of the League of Nations might be regarded as that no evil, however great, should be suppressed by fighting until everything else had failed.

ELECTRIFIED LINES
WILL BE COAL SAVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In the course of his inaugural address as president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Roger T. Smith said it was a great disappointment to them that their expectations during the summer of being able to commence this session in their own building had not been fulfilled. Much is required to be done to make their house on the Victoria Embankment habitable.

He regretted, he went on to say, the outstanding feature of their public life—the passion for destructive criticism. There was too much fault finding, without any attempt to put forward alternatives. It was essential to that institution and the industry it represented that their system of education should produce men capable of electrical research. He hoped, however, that their research workers were not going to be turned into civil servants. Referring to Labor troubles, Mr. Smith said he was certain that the British sporting instinct would lead to a permanent understanding between Capital and Labor. The gift of common sense, too, was much more general than he had once thought it to be.

With regard to the electrification of railways, he said it was bound to come, as it was the fashion. It was important that such work should be carried out and maintained by electrical engineers of standing. Many changes would have to take place in their present railway systems before electric traction could be introduced wholesale. Electrification of those systems would save between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons of coal a year. Whereas the cost of steam-driven passenger trains was 2s. per train mile hauled, and for the goods and minerals 4s. 8d. per train mile hauled, the cost with electric traction would be 1s. 2d. and 3s., respectively. He admitted those figures were of no intrinsic value, but were a general proportionate estimate.

HARNESSING HOWICK FALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

DURBAN, Natal—The work of harnessing the picturesque falls at Howick, Natal, for industrial purposes, has begun; and a site has been acquired for a rubber factory, to be built of steel and concrete. The buildings will cover an area of 50,000 square feet. The plant has been purchased in England and the United States. The town itself is bound to receive a fresh impetus as the result of the power available from the falls.



Jugo-Slavia in relation to coastline

Map indicates the difficulty of access to the sea of the new nation, due to the possession by Italy of the coast territories shown in black

marshes of Sardinia. But what are these little persecutions? Some young men will show impatience and get themselves into trouble. But the rest of us are waiting.

"We are waiting till we can treat the Italians like brothers again. They are an intelligent people, and we have much to learn from them. Their unity is an example to us. But we all know their liberty song: "Fuori, stranieri, Fuori d'Italia."

(Out, foreigners, out of Italy) This time they are the "stranieri." In going about Ljubljana (Laibach), the poverty of the shops is very noticeable—nothing to buy, nothing French or American. They were not tempting. The transportation of merchandise is entirely arrested, due to the locking up of Fiume, and the few articles for sale are brought in over the mountains, at night, by Italian contrabandists. But the country is another matter: rich farmlands, stretching for 200 miles to Rumania, promising an enviable future, but actually producing little—no agricultural machines, no coal or supplies.

Fiume Essential as a Port

A Slovenian business man made the following statement regarding the present economic condition of his country:

"What we need is a fair chance to live and to work. The land is ready. We can export tomorrow all the wood you can use, and for the future, products of agriculture. We want to import from France, England, and America, from Italy too. But for the present there can be no talk of commercial activity. We are utterly paralyzed by the loss of Trieste as an outlet, and the locking up of Fiume, our only port. Imagine the condition of Canada if Montreal and Quebec were in the hands of a foreign power!"

"Thank God that America has taken

man, in perfect unity with their brothers from home, touching the territorial integrity of their country and the resistance to any attempt to break it from outside. The Jugo-Slavs are excessively disposed to party disputes which yield to immediate falling in line as soon as the national claim is at stake. This has led both friends and enemies into grave mistakes of appreciation. But is it not a sign of strong racial vitality?"

EIGHT HOURS FOR BOILERMAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Boilermakers' Society, which is understood, have drafted a bill for an eight-hour day and a 44-hour week for industries generally. Prior to its introduction as a national demand, the bill will be considered by all the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress and it may be amended in some particulars. The engineering and shipbuilding trades have been negotiating with the employers for some time, for a reduction of hours to 44 per week, but the effect on production is an important factor, and no agreement has yet been reached. The government bill provides for a national minimum week of 48 hours, with the exception of agricultural and a few other sections of workers.

of training for sea service. Such training should be confined to deck ratings, and to prospective engine room ratings and stewards who enter the sea service at 16 years of age. The primary object of the education in training institutions should be to give a sound general education, concurrently with technical instruction for sea life. For this it is an essential factor that a sufficient number of sea-going craft should be available in which boys can be exercised at sea.

Admiralty to Be Asked to Help

The work afloat might advantageously be done in vessels provided by the Admiralty, who should be approached with a view to providing vessels and navigating crews, while the corporation should contribute toward the cost of running expenses. By this means all the boys trained under the national scheme would be encouraged to join the royal naval reserve.

The new state institutions should be residential, with facilities for day boys. The provision of special training of not less than six months for boys who have attended an ordinary school until 15 or 15½, is also recommended for consideration, with the payment of maintenance grants to the parents of day boys at training institutions, or of boys at elementary schools, who have given a guarantee of their intention to enter the mercantile marine.

While the committee are opposed to

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TASMANIA CLAIMS SPECIAL TAX RATES

Detailed Statement Shows That the Other States of Australian Commonwealth Pay Less Per Capita and Relief Is Requested

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—In substantiation of the claim for special consideration with regard to the new financial proposals of the Commonwealth Government, the State of Tasmania recently issued a detailed memorandum giving a very clear account of its position. At the present time Tasmania receives a portion of its revenue from the Commonwealth under two distinct headings: (a) The payment of 25s. per head of its population; (b) a special grant of £90,000 per annum, which, under present arrangements, expires on June 30, 1922. The per capita payment is made to all states on the same basis, except in the case of West Australia, to which a higher payment is made.

The proposal, however, is to reduce this payment of 25s. per head by 2s. 6d. each year, beginning in 1920-21, until it reaches 10s. in 1925-26. The payment of 10s. per head is then to continue for the succeeding five years, when the contribution by the Commonwealth to the individual states will be subject to further review by the federal Parliament. In these proposed reductions, Tasmania will suffer relatively with the other states; but, by reason of the heavy taxation already imposed, any additional burdens required to make good the loss will be more severely felt by Tasmania than by the people of the other states, where the burdens of taxation are lighter.

Reduction of Commonwealth Payment

It is very probable that joint representations will be made by the states regarding this proposal to reduce the per capita payments; representations in which Tasmania will undoubtedly unite. The annual expenditure of this State is at present, actually and relatively, lower than that of the other states, so that it would be quite impracticable to attempt to reduce it in order to make good the loss which will be suffered when the new financial proposals are realized. On the other hand, any attempt to make good the deficiency by recourse to further direct taxation, which is already higher than in the other states, would entail the imposition of burdens which the people of Tasmania would be unable to sustain.

Tasmania now looks to Commonwealth sources for 22.64 per cent, and to direct taxation for 35.48 per cent, of its total revenues, whereas in the other states only 11.41 per cent of their revenues is derived from Commonwealth sources, and only 17.77 per cent from direct taxation. But the impossibility of raising further direct taxation in Tasmania to the extent of £232,000 will be better appreciated when it is stated that the land tax, one of the State's main sources of revenue, only yields £84,000, and the income tax approximately the same amount.

In connection with the direct taxation collected in Tasmania by the Commonwealth, it is stated in the Treasurer's report, that very nearly as much is collected as is returned by way of per capita contribution. Approximately three-fourths of the total taxation collected by the Commonwealth is retained for its own purposes, and one-fourth is returned to the states.

Total Revenues Are Heavy Per Capita

The total revenues of Tasmania for the year 1917-18, from all sources, both Commonwealth and State, amounted to £7 7s. 11d. per capita, while the average of the five other states was £11 3s. 10d. The expenditure for that year, in company with other years, shows a due regard for strict economy in this State as compared with the others, although its needs are relatively as great. This amounted to £7 3s. 8d. per capita, as against an average of £11 8s. 2d. in the other states. In the matter of direct taxation, the

people of Tasmania bear heavier burdens than are imposed elsewhere. The amount collected in 1917-18 was £22 12s. 6d. as against an average per capita of £11 19s. 9d. in the other states. Two facts in connection with this must not be overlooked; first, the fact that the interest paid upon certain of the loans issued by the Commonwealth for war purposes is freed from liability to state income tax, makes a considerable inroad into the receipts from this tax; and second, the high duties at present imposed by the Commonwealth, with the prospect that such duties will be further increased, must of necessity affect the ability of the people to pay additional taxation to the State.

Special Grant Expires in June, 1922

By reason of this special grant made to Tasmania, which expires under existing arrangements in June, 1922, the revenue of this State from Commonwealth sources amounts to £11 13s. 6d. per capita, as against £1 4s. 1d. in the other states, exclusive of West Australia. This, moreover, forms, as stated above, 22.64 per cent of Tasmania's revenue, and only 11.41 per cent of the revenue of the other five states.

It must be remembered further, that where the other states barely raise one-quarter of their revenue from direct taxation, Tasmania raises fully one-half from that source. If the Commonwealth subsidy is to be deducted from the revenue, therefore, it will be found that in Tasmania the amount received from direct taxation forms 45.89 per cent of the remaining revenue; whereas in New South Wales it forms only 20.05 per cent, in Victoria 21.13 per cent, in Queensland 23.03 per cent, in South Australia 20.36 per cent, and in West Australia only 11.19 per cent.

It consequently follows that any diminution in the revenue from Commonwealth sources will have a more serious effect upon the finances of Tasmania than upon those of the other states. It is also important to note that the special grant of £90,000 to Tasmania only amounts to 4.2-5d. per head of the whole population of the Commonwealth (including Tasmania).

Public Works Give Small Returns

As to the remaining source of revenue, namely that derived from the public works and services, Mr. Knibbs, in his excellent Official Year Book (No. 10), states that it yields a comparatively low percentage. The principal financial troubles of the State, in fact, are traceable to the smallness of this kind of revenue. Tasmania only obtains £2 3s. 11d. per capita from the public works and services, compared with an average of £6 6s. 1d. in the other states.

The reason for this is, that in opening up the country by means of railways, tramways, roads, bridges, and other means of communication, the State has been compelled to expend comparatively large sums of loan moneys, which are either, by their nature, non-revenue producing, or else produce revenue insufficient to pay interest upon the capital expenditure.

It should be readily seen then that Tasmania has a very good case for special consideration. Should the reductions in the per capita contributions from the Commonwealth to the states be effected, and the special contribution to Tasmania be discontinued, the outlook for this State will be very bad. To meet their liabilities the taxpayers would have to bear burdens which would be well-nigh intolerable. Any large increase in taxation, already, as has been pointed out, higher in Tasmania than in any other part of Australia, must inevitably make Tasmania less attractive than other states, proving a deterrent to settlers, and driving away those people already established there.

GROWING UTILITY OF ROAD TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in a paper which he read before the members of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute at 34 Russell Square recently, upon "Roads, Transport and Values," discussed the question of the supersession

of the railways by road communication.

He need hardly say, he pointed out, that locomotion and house and land values were intimately connected, and had a direct bearing on each other. No one doubted the value of good railways and roads in increasing the wealth and social progress of a nation, but it was too often and too hastily assumed that the mere fact of proximity to a busy railway or much-used main road increased the value of the neighboring house or land. Often the reverse was the case. A busy railway running along a street was the worst of all means of transport in producing inconvenience and noise, and almost always led to a loss in value of all frontages, and to a deterioration in the value of existing property. This depreciation had, in its turn, a serious effect upon the yield of the rates.

As to the housing question, Lord Montagu said the problem was really a transport problem, and that was why some of the housing schemes now being put forward must fail. Houses without adequate transport facilities were useless to workers.

Speaking generally, the making of more and better roads in rural districts undoubtedly increased their value, but an unfortunate effect of the legislation of 1909 had been to stop private enterprise in road building as well as in house building. He attributed a good deal of the lack of opening up of country properties to the fact that owners were and had been afraid to make new roads, or to allow others to make them, for fear of possible penal taxation of the land on either side of the road. From an agricultural point of view good main and secondary road communication was going to be one of the greatest factors in promoting prosperity. He believed that in the future developments of country districts, railways would play a subsidiary part. It was to good road communication and cheap road transport that they must look for the increase of facilities between producer and consumer, and he estimated that when gas suction or any new cheaper fuel was generally adopted for the use of heavy motor lorries, the cost of running would drop from 8d. to a third of a penny a mile.

In his opinion, the coming era was one of mechanical road transport, and railways and rail transport would become subsidiary to roads and road transport. It was not difficult to prove that it would pay all mechanical transport to use a specially made vehicle road, even if tolls were charged for its use. And in the case of arterial roads of a width to accommodate three lines of traffic each way, the outside track should, he thought, be a platform on which all the heavy vehicles would run with but little wear and tear to tires, steel or rubber. In fact they might again use the steel wheel on the steel surface as in a railway.

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THIRD-RAIL SYSTEM IN BELGIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Belgian Railroad Department is actively continuing its program of electrification, the first line to be tried being that between Antwerp and Brussels. The experiment will be made on a passenger service. A sub-committee, organized by the Minister of Railroads, has decided on the style of cars to be used, and contracts will soon be ready. The third-rail system will be employed except in switching stations, where the overhead trolley will be employed. The actual trials are not expected to take place before the end of 1921, owing to the amount of work which has first to be accomplished.

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BETTER ROADS ARE NEEDED IN BRITAIN

British Minister of Transport Favors Clearing House for Motor Traffic on British Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Transport, Sir Eric Geddes, attended the annual banquet of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders held recently in London. Frank Lancaster, president of the society, presided, and amongst those present were the Lord Controller, G. H. Roberts, M. P., E. G. Kellaway, M. P., Sir W. Joynton Hicks, M. P., Viscount Curzon, and Sir Neville Macready. The chairman announced that the King had shown his interest in the society and the sport of motoring by promising to visit the exhibition.

Sir Eric Geddes, proposing the toast of the motor industry, said that industry had never been more appreciated by the public than it was today.

In the last five years motoring and mechanical transport had immensely advanced in the estimation of those who mattered. The motor industry had advanced in spite of legislation and statutes. "I hope," said Sir Eric, "that we stand tonight on the threshold of a new era for transportation, and I believe we can do something in this country to raise it to its proper place amongst the industries of the world." Great Britain, he continued, with its genius for engineering and for taking up a thing and pushing it through, had gone ahead with mechanical transport as no other country in the world had progressed.

Plea for Better Roads

One of the main essentials for the improvement of transport was better roads, and they must be kept unencumbered by slow moving traffic. Traffic must move faster and they must serve as a clearing house for motor traffic on the roads. He attached great importance to a clearing house for those who owned road vehicles, so that they could carry full loads, and return loads. "You must have a clearing house," said Sir Eric, "but keep free and do it for yourselves. Have your exchanges of motor-vehicle capacity, but set them up on a private basis."

If the motor industry was to develop as they wanted it to, they must have improved roads capable of carrying the traffic and doing it economically. The first step in this direction was being taken. "We are arranging," said Sir Eric, "for the classification of the roads. We are going to get through roads laid down and with such funds as we have at our disposal we are going to provide for the maintenance of the roads up to the required standard. I think we have got to look at the taxation or a levy

upon the users of the road in a way which will enable us to provide adequate and sufficient ways upon which the vehicles you provide will run."

Motor Users Must Pay for Roads

It was, he said, impossible to get improved roads in the present financial condition of the country, unless the users were prepared to pay for them. He did not think they could look to mechanical traction on the roads for carrying coal, bricks, and similar material in large quantities. He believed, however, there was a great future for road transport, mainly operating within a 50-mile radius from their great towns. Such a development of road transport would be a benefit to the railways by relieving the systems of that traffic.

Having urged the necessity for a cheaper fuel for motor vehicles he said he felt, as the first Minister of Transport, he would have failed if he could not in one way or another remove from their path the legislative difficulties which had confronted transportation as a whole.

BOYS URGED TO TAKE PRIDE IN THE FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, New Hampshire—"Our boys should be taught that they have as much reason to be proud of becoming farmers as in becoming lawyers," said W. A. Lloyd of the United States Department of Agriculture, at a recent conference of New Hampshire College of Farm Bureau and Extension workers. "There are heroes of great worth out in the country who are being passed by without notice."

Mr. Lloyd urged that steps be taken to locate as historic sites those New Hampshire farms where agricultural practices of benefit were first put in operation. New Hampshire is the home of the Baldwin apple, said Mr. Lloyd, and the farm on which the apples were first raised should be marked by the people of the State. Herd's grass, he asserted, was discovered growing wild in New Hampshire by John Herd.

ALIENS IN SALMON FISHERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Fraser River Fishermen's Protective Association has passed a resolution demanding that the salmon fisheries of British Columbia be reserved for white men and Indians. The resolution would restrict the fisheries to British subjects on the voters' lists and Canadian-Indians, whether British-born or naturalized. Nearly 50 per cent of the fishermen are Japanese, and they number among the most expert salmon fishers in the Province. The government is prepared to prevent aliens participating in the industry, but hundreds of the Japanese are naturalized.

JAPANESE SCHOOL ELIMINATION URGED

Honolulu Ad Club Favors Suspension of Statehood Movement Until After the Islands Are Better Americanized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Special legislation for the abolition of foreign language schools in the territory has been urged by the Honolulu Ad Club as the result of the unanimous adoption of a special committee report favoring the gradual elimination of such schools and placing them in the meantime under the control and supervision of the department of public instruction.

That a special session of the territorial legislature is necessary to act upon this vital question, affecting the Americanization of the territory, has been emphasized by the Ad Club. The issue of the language schools will also become an issue with the question of statehood, and the Ad Club has adopted the recommendation of Richard H. Trent, custodian of enemy alien property in Hawaii, that until the language school matter is settled, the statehood issue should be suspended.

Mr. Trent was emphatic in his declaration that this is no time to ask statehood while the islands are in a state of un-Americanization. "Unless the language schools are abolished, in 10 years, instead of sending to Washington for instructions as to the Government of Hawaii, the people would have to go across the seas westward to obtain these instructions," he said.

In abolishing the foreign language schools, the club recommends the following program:

"A campaign of education among all non-English speaking people, showing why the foreign-language schools are to be replaced by something better, laying emphasis especially on the following reasons:

"All children born here are American citizens, and must be fully prepared for the duties of citizenship;

failure properly to prepare them will certainly block the attainment of statehood and will probably result in loss of self-government in the Territory; a most unfavorable reaction in the opinion of the world will come upon any nation whose representatives in Hawaii show themselves incapable of cooperating heartily in a thoroughgoing program of Americanization; such a people will simply show by that action that they are not assimilable, and will thereby make themselves unwelcome in all foreign countries.

"This campaign should be carried on by a special joint committee containing representatives of the various civic, educational, and religious organizations doing work among non-English speaking populations, and containing members of the various races concerned."

HOUSEWIVES LEAGUES FORM IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Organizations of bodies known as Housewives leagues are being formed in California cities for the purpose of investigating conditions attending the production and distribution of food with the purpose of lowering prices of food products. Investigations are made as to cost of manufacture and distribution and other phases of the problem and recommendations for certain lines of procedure to correct erroneous conditions are made to the consumer. Large numbers of women are being enlisted in the undertaking.

In addressing the Housewives League of San Francisco recently Mrs. Annette A. Adams, United States Attorney, stated that large quantities of bread, some of which is suitable for human consumption, is regularly sent out of the city as hog food. The United States Attorney stated that while this bread is not strictly fresh and much of it is in the form of misshapen loaves, the public should be given an opportunity to purchase it before it is disposed of for animal food. "She said that many of the ill-shaped loaves are cut in two with a shovel, evidently with the idea of making them less attractive to possible purchasers.

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BUT—we have found that he likes variety, because variety gives him more of a chance to find what he wants. And he also likes prompt service, because prompt service is associated in his mind with business efficiency.

To Illustrate

—the point of variety: at one time this winter there were 15,000 shirts here of one kind; and 30,000 neckties ready for immediate delivery—all to sell at one price.

We go to England, to France, to Japan, to many countries of continental Europe just to see what other people are making for men. And we bring back many a shipment of things that we know will serve a good purpose.

Verily, this is a store for men and their families. It is good to see men and their wives shopping here together; and in establishing the truth about what a man's store should be, we have tried simply to be natural.

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JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York

THE SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Flowers abound in the downtown shopping district of San Francisco. They are banded in profusion at the corners of all the principal streets, where they are a source of delight to the passer-by all the year round. From early in the morning till late at night the stalls are bright with their gay merchandise; in rain or sunshine the flowers dominate the streets. They are a surprise to the stranger and an intimate part of the city life to the San Franciscans. San Francisco without its flower markets would be as out of the question as San Francisco without its fogs. Flowers of every kind and color are displayed; they vary with the seasons and make an impression not easily forgotten.

At Former "Cape Horn"

The center of the flower trade is at the junction of Market, Kearny and Geary streets, at the corner formerly known as "Cape Horn." There the largest stands are situated on both sides of the street, and a great variety of flowers may be found. The wind blows a gale at this corner, but the stalls are well-built and the flowers seem none the worse for this exposure. Two men are in charge of each stall and they are kept busy all during the day supplying the demands of the passer-by. They keep on hand corsage bouquets to suit the taste of any customers; pink roses and maidenhair, or carnations and asparagus fern may always be acquired ready to wear at any hour. Cut flowers by the dozen may be had in great variety and at reasonable prices. The vivid colors of different flowers massed on this corner are so daring that they defy criticism: scarlet, purple, pink, yellow, green and magenta, with all shades of blue, are offered to the beholder, with no attempt at having contrasting shades placed in between. Seen from a distance these stands resemble some futurist painting in which the artist has been unrestrained. Smaller stands are located throughout the shopping district at nearly every corner and they display flowers of all kinds at a uniformly moderate price. Roses, carnations, and ferns are as abundant in January as in June; they are the staples which the street vendor has always in stock. No matter what the weather may be, there are fresh roses to be had at any corner for a modest sum; a canvas covering protects them from the rain and a striped awning from too hot a sun. However, the flowers seldom need protection from the elements, for the climatic conditions of San Francisco are particularly suitable to them at any time of year.

Flowers Mark the Seasons

In this land where the seasons overlap, the flowers mark a date in the calendar and often they are the first indications of a change of season. In spring the early jonquils are in profusion and plumes of mimosa, as lovely as that of southern France, may be found everywhere. Yellow, deepening into orange, is then the dominating color on the corner stalls, for in addition to the cultivated flowers, the first California wild flowers are on display. Buttercups, California poppies, and yellow violets are brought in from the neighboring hills. Tall blue iris and pink fruit blossoms appear a little later and bring a bit of the country to the dingy city pavements. Pussy willows make their first appearance on the street stands and the San Franciscan knows that winter has passed.

Throughout a long season violets are particularly beautiful and abundant. They may be bought for 10 or 15 cents a bunch and come fresh to the purchaser from the violet farms which occupy several thousand acres in San Mateo County. The first cosmos, asters, and stock in all shades are seen on the city streets tied up in a bunch, ready to be taken home. A corsage of rosebuds and maiden-hair fern costs 25 cents at any time of year, and cut flowers for the house are always available for a few cents a dozen. The San Francisco women invariably have flowers on their furs and bouquets in their homes.

The Flower-Stands in Summer

In summer the stands are bathed in glowing sunlight and color; old and much loved favorites are here in abundance: roses, carnations, asters, coreopsis, delphinium, and snapdragons, a long list of flower names that "smell sweet to the ear." They are so plentiful and so cheap that anyone may indulge his taste and take an armful of fragrant blossoms to deck his city apartment. There is no need for a garden, the harvest of many gardens is at the nearest corner. While the summer flowers are still on display, the autumn blossoms are brought out. Long-stemmed chrysanthemums and dahlias of many hues make a riot of color; for a short season, gorgeous tiger lilies in orange or pink may be found on the stands reigning over more modest neighbors. Zinnias in all shades of red and yellow, together with French and African marigolds paint the autumn colors for the Californian and are the only substitutes for the ruddy foliage on frost-nipped trees of colder climates.

In winter the flower stalls are particularly beautiful, for, in addition to roses, carnations, violets, and Chinese lilies, mistletoe is plentiful, and two kinds of holly are to be had. The variety known as California holly is sold everywhere on the streets at 10 cents a bunch by small boys who gather it in the hills, as well as by regular vendors. It differs greatly from the European holly, is peculiar to the mountains of the Pacific coast and requires no cultivation. Its red berries ripen in December and most

California children know no other kind of holly, although the shrub commonly so called is really a toyon berry. The crimson poinsettia flames from the stands for a few short weeks in winter, its size and color eclipsing all other flowers while it lasts.

Color at All Times

At any season of the year the corner flower stalls are filled with radiant colors. The larger and more brilliant flowers are placed on the highest shelves of the stands, with those of paler shades arranged in less conspicuous places; red carnations, yellow chrysanthemums, and blue delphinium catch the light and dominate the streets for blocks. Although most of the flower-stands are located in the center of the shopping district, many

and distances are short. The flowers from the country arrive in San Francisco every morning at 7 and are taken directly to the wholesale market in trucks. Here are gathered all the retail dealers in town who buy their daily supplies fresh from the gardens and have them carted to their own stands. By 8 o'clock the market is entirely cleared. As vegetables come in carloads to other cities, so the flowers come to San Francisco. The early morning market in the wholesale district is a gorgeous mass of color and presents a scene difficult to be repeated in any other city.

The Ferry Stand

In the Ferry Building, which is the principal gate of entrance to the city, is located one of the most beautiful



A typical flower market, San Francisco

small movable stands are to be found farther out in the apartment-house neighborhoods. These stands, in construction and arrangement, are patterned after those down town and in addition are furnished with wheels. The vender sets up shop on some corner and stays there as long as trade is good; when he has exhausted the possibilities of one street he moves on to a new location. He carries many varieties of smaller flowers such as roses, asters, marigolds, bachelor buttons, mignonette, and forget-me-nots; he often adds potted plants to his stock; primroses, begonias, and ferns are sold from 25 cents up, according to their size. Many such small stalls are carrying on a regular trade in different parts of the town. Like the corner grocery, they are part of the life of the community and their esthetic value cannot be overestimated in a neighborhood where tall, drab apartment houses are duplicated in every block.

Free Flower-Stands

San Francisco is one of the few cities in the United States where the government permits free flower-stands to be maintained on the streets. In addition to this, the climate is most conducive to the trade. Cool days and much fog the year round keep flowers fresh long after they are cut and preserve their color and fragrance. The surrounding country is fertile and suitable to every variety of plant. Flower raising for sale in markets is one of the most extensive industries of the Bay region. Acres of land are planted in sweet-peas, there are literally miles of violet beds, and carnations are raised on ranches. Transportation facilities to the city are good

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AMERICAN LEGION ACTS PROTESTED

Socialist Executive Committee
Adopts Proclamation Accusing
Business Interests of Mob Rule
in the Name of Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York — The national executive committee of the American Socialist Party has adopted a proclamation calling attention to

terrorism in the name of "patriotism" or "Americanism" and declares "this amazing situation" creates a "privileged mob."

Danger in Military Cliques

"The ascendancy of military cliques over the civil powers in Germany and other countries," says the proclamation, "has been a curse under which millions have groaned for generations. This usurpation in the United States is a shame, a disgrace, and an outrage, and if continued means the complete disappearance of any independent intellectual life in this country, and the rise of a cowardly race of slaves."

The proclamation says that the working men are not responsible for the "mob rule of the local posts," but, "offered largely by business men, corporation attorneys and a few professional men or their sons, this mob rule represents the profiteers, or their professional agents who piled up fortunes while the workers were serving for meager pay. These legion officers seek the support of the business and capitalist classes in their campaign of violence and usurpation of power. This campaign is directed against the organizations of the workers, the Socialist Party, and all other Labor groups that seek through educational means to inform the masses of the grave problems which confront them."

Need of Free Discussion

The proclamation says no peaceable solution of national problems can be reached without free discussion, and "the intelligent thinking masses will not submit to a dictatorship of business men, bankers, corporation lawyers and capitalists." Sound opinions cannot be disproved by any amount of free discussion, and "if opinions are false, the mailed fist of illegal cliques can never force them on unwilling masses."

The proclamation calls on the organized workers and others to protest against such conditions, concluding: "An end to self-constituted veto powers exercising arbitrary veto powers over public officials. An end to minority cliques who seek to gag their fellows and establish their will as a rule of law to be observed by all."

DETROIT IS DIVIDED ON RAILWAY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit United Railway has begun negotiations for the purchase of 100 street cars from the Toledo Railways & Light Company, according to an announcement at the company's offices. The cars are part of those recently withdrawn from Toledo streets following an ouster order voted by the people. Agitation for improved street-car service in Detroit, made necessary by the extraordinary growth of the city,

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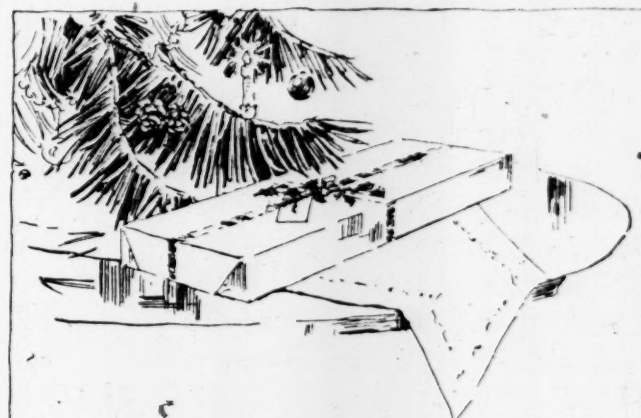
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VAST TRACT OF LAND RECLAIMED

Drainage Project Nearing Completion in Missouri Expected to Restore 500,000 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—One of the most extensive reclamation and drainage projects ever undertaken in the United States is now nearing completion in southeast Missouri. By February of next year it is expected that 500,000 acres in that section will have been lifted out of the swamps caused by the sinking of the bottom lands in the great earthquake of 1811 that changed the whole topography of southeast Missouri over night from hills and lakes to bayous and swamps.

The Little River drainage district was organized in 1912 after agitation extending over nine years. It called for an expenditure of about \$4,000,000 for ditches and canals, aggregating a length of 650 miles. In places the main ditch is 175 feet wide and 11 feet deep. In October last but five miles of the main ditch was incomplete. As a result of the draining, land values doubled and then tripled. Engineers assert that a total of 1,000,000 acres has been vastly benefited by the ditches. It is a country of long summers, of four and five crops of alfalfa, of a wheat crop followed by a cowpea or soybean crop in the same summer, the land going into wheat again in the fall. Wheat and cotton grow on the same farm, an unusual agricultural combination.



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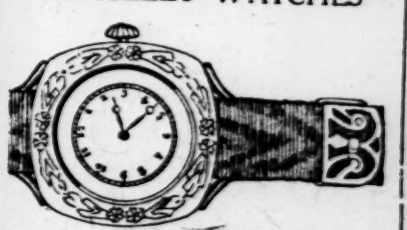
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ALLEGED EFFECT OF PROHIBITION DENIED

Governor of New Hampshire in Letter to William E. Johnson in London Says Reports Circulated in Great Britain Untrue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire—“Anti-prohibition propaganda with no truth in it whatever,” is the way that Gov. John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire deals with reports circulated in Great Britain, regarding the effects of prohibition in the United States, in a letter which he has sent to William E. Johnson, an organizer of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who is now in London in the interests of the prohibition movement in Europe. “Reports widely circulated throughout Europe, especially in Great Britain, to the effect that prohibition in this country has resulted in a large increase in crime, unrest, and Bolshevism, are, to my mind, anti-prohibition propaganda with no truth in it whatever,” says Governor Bartlett in his letter. “On the contrary, intoxication has amazingly decreased, our jail population has fallen off, our poorhouses are thinly patronized, and poor people are paying their bills better than formerly and are living more decently and more happily. “If we had the open saloon in America now the effect might be disastrous to the security of our government. The liquor trade, breweries and distilleries are doing everything possible in the line of propaganda to get their business back. But it will never come.”

“There is a pretty well-settled feeling among the rank and file of our people that we should be sober while passing through these unprecedented days of agitation, violence, Bolshevism, radical labor unrest and treasonable acts of a revolutionary nature. It is the enemy among us, who seizes hold of every possible argument and appeals to every passion and prejudice, who is making our trouble.”

“But we will weather the storm with flags up. Do not have any fear. America will stand solid for the highest civilization.”

“New Hampshire, named for old Hampshire in England, is one of the most stalwart of all the states. Portsmouth, New Hampshire (though the former home of many breweries), the daughter of Portsmouth in Hampshire County, England, has been far more prosperous since the breweries closed.”

TRADE SCHOOLS IN CONNECTICUT

System of Vocational Training in Six Cities Said to Be One of the Most Efficient in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Vocational school experts from various parts of the United States and Canada, who have investigated Connecticut's system of giving its boys and girls from the grammar schools a practical two years' trade course, pronounce it to be one of the most efficient in America. These schools are located in eight of the principal cities of Connecticut and are under the direct supervision of Charles D. Hine, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education.

The trades at present taught embrace silk and cotton weaving, machinists, tool-making, carpentry, plumbing, and dye work. The last named is the newest specialty of the Connecticut trade school and Secretary Hine regards it as the most promising trade in the future inasmuch as the United States has taken over a large part of Germany's prestige in dyestuffs.

The great advantage of the Connecticut trade schools over the majority of similar institutions in the country is the close relationship between the theory and practice in learning the various trades that are offered in the different courses. The student is at all times in touch with the actual work of the trade in hand. If a silk-weaver, the pupil is in touch with the apparatus that he will use as a silk-weaver and after putting down the theoretical side of the subject all he has to do is turn to the machine and “throw” the silk. “Take the machinists' course, for instance,” said Secretary Hine, in describing the state policy. “There are from 36 to 40 different operations followed by the pupil in learning the machinists' trade. Every one of these steps is carefully taken before the next is undertaken. Each pupil must become familiar with the physics and chemistry of the subject in hand, whether it be machine-working, carpentry, weaving, or dye-working.”

“While the pupils are pursuing their courses they are known as ‘student apprentices.’ When they complete the course, in two years, they are well qualified, competent ‘journeymen’ and able to go out into the world and earn from \$4 to \$7 a day at steady employment. And they can get employment as readily in Kalamazoo, Michigan, as they can in Boston or New Orleans. That is the practical value of such an educational system as is offered by the State of Connecticut.”

“The cost to each pupil is \$125 a year—cheap indeed when one considers that the student has acquired a life vocation, something that no one can take away from him. These trade schools are located in Bridgeport, New Britain, Stamford, Meriden, Danbury, South Manchester, Torrington and Putnam.”

SHORTAGE OF AUTO SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The Board of Trade by resolution has gone on record as favoring provincial legisla-

tion, which would compel automobile companies selling cars in this Province to carry supplies for a period of five years after they had stopped the sale of such cars. It was said that there were many high-class cars in Saskatchewan for which no supplies could be obtained. A committee composed of delegates from the Saskatchewan and Regina Boards of Trade and the Saskatchewan Motor League will meet the government. The question was raised a year ago and the government stated its disinclination to pass legislation which tended to restrict business and to make it too difficult for new enterprises to start in business here.

TELEPHONE CALLS TO BE AUTOMATIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the apparatus which is to be placed in the new central office building of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in Boston is ready for use, about two years hence, subscribers will not have to ask central office operators for long periods of time. On account of the connection through the use of a dial on the telephone instrument on the subscriber's premises. The central office equipment will automatically establish the connection and the replacing of the receiver on the hook will restore the equipment to normal.

If the number called does not answer, is busy, or out of order, the subscriber will receive a signal notifying him to that effect. If the subscriber desires the toll operator, information long period of time. On account of the movement of the dial to a given letter or number will connect him with the desired operator. The introduction of the mechanical switchboard, officials say, does not mean that the telephone company intends to do away with operators. It will be a generation at least before even all the large offices in Boston are equipped in this way, for the change from the manual to the machine operating must be gradual as the manual boards wear out or need enlarging, and consequently covers a long period of time.

On account of toll calls, calls for information, chief operator, etc., there will always be a demand for operators, because this part of the business cannot be handled mechanically. Eventually, however, when all exchanges have been mechanically equipped, the company says it will not need as many new operators as at present.

CANADA'S COAL SUPPLY STILL SHORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Much relief is felt in Canada at the conclusion of the strike of coal miners in the United States, although according to the officials here the ending of the strike does not mean that there will be any immediate relaxation in the local coal situation. C. A. McGrath, Canadian Fuel Controller, when asked whether there would be any change in the situation, said that one could not stop coal mining for a month and a half and then start to remove restrictions the moment the strike had been settled. In view of the present scarcity of coal the Canadian Trade Commission has issued fresh regulations with regard to the bunkering of boats at Canadian ports.

Vessels sailing from foreign destinations to United States ports may receive bunkers at Canadian ports to take them to United States destination and return, or they may be bunkered at Canadian ports to take them to their United States destination and thence back direct to their foreign port. It is pointed out that the United States at present is coaling American boats only, and that Canada is trying to look after vessels of other nations applying for coal. Boats sailing from Canadian ports will be bunkered with sufficient coal only to take them to their destination.

COLBY Y. M. C. A. ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The Young Men's Christian Association of Colby College is to send two delegates to the Eighth International Convention of College Men and Young Women's Christian Associations at Des Moines, Iowa, while the Young Women's Christian Association of Colby College is to send three. A budget of \$500 for this purpose has been raised in addition to fund for the regular activities. These activities, says, James G. Barnes, assistant state secretary of the Y. M. C. A., are an indication of the interest in Association work in Colby College. He also cites that Colby College had the largest single student delegation at the Student Summer Conference at Northfield, Massachusetts, last summer. “This is very significant,” he says, “when one stops to consider that the students of Colby College are very largely self-supporting.”

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THEATERS

Russian Plays for New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Russian plays, translated into English directly, with no elaboration or adaptation, are to be presented at the Longacre Theater under the direction of Robert Whittier. Quite as often as not, works by dramatic authors of continental Europe when put on the stage here are much changed in dialogue and action, to suit the supposed predilections of American audiences. Tolstoy's “Living Corpse,” for example, which was given here last winter under the title of “Redemption,” with John Barrymore in the principal rôle, was, in the opinion of some persons familiar with the original, unjustifiably altered. Benavente's “Bonds of Interest,” to note another instance, was given in the spring by the Theater Guild, with the enrichment of a symbolic prelude which the director of the production invented. But quite contrary to such practice as this, the Russian pieces selected for performance at the Longacre are to be recited in a version which follows the author's text line for line.

Generally speaking, the plays are to be the kind that illustrate the wit and humor of the Russians, rather than those which picture their somber moods. For comedies on Russian life, of which a large number of interesting specimens are available, have not, Mr. Whittier explains, been attempted in America so much as have tragedies. Among the dramatists represented in the proposed Longacre repertory are Andreiev, Tchekhoff, and Arzbasheff, for more or less unfamiliar names; and Tolstoy, for a familiar one.

The style of production employed is to be, as far as is feasible, that of the Art Theater of Moscow, the scenery and costumes having been designed by an artist formerly associated with that institution. No decoration of color alone, but decoration of sound, too, will be used to brighten matters up. For the director has engaged a group of singers from the Russian Choral Society to sing songs between the acts, taking the place of those ill-assorted theater orchestras which are wont to enliven the time between curtains with irrelevant tunes.

The performers will include Mr. Whittier, Miss Julie Herne and several Russian actors who reside in New York and who talk English.

Holberg Comedy at Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—After two seasons of war-time inactivity, the Harvard Dramatic Club made its nineteenth production at the theater of the Hasty Pudding Club, Cambridge, during the past week, offering a double bill: “Fame and the Poet,” a comic skit by Lord Dunsany, and “Erasmus Montanus,” a comedy translated by Frederick Schenck (Harvard '09) and O. J. Campbell from the Danish of Ludvig von Holberg.

“Erasmus Montanus,” from a collegiate viewpoint, is a revival doing large credit to the Harvard Dramatic Club members, for they have helped make available for students in other colleges a piece that is amusing in itself and has besides an historical significance. For it gives a clear idea, in this good translation, of the sprightly satire and sustained naïveté of the comedy style of the scholar and dramatist who founded Danish literature in general as well as the Danish theater in particular. “Erasmus Montanus” (1723) is a primitive worthy to companion the early French “Pierre Patelin” and the early English “Gammer Gurton's Needle.” All three are now to be had in simple modern English acting versions.

“Erasmus Montanus” is particularly amusing to a collegiate audience, because of its picture of a youthful Copenhagen student's return to his native village. There for a time he astounds the countryside with his facility in Latin disputation. For the purposes of the humor, the student is ludicrously extreme in his pride of sophistry. He undertakes to prove the soundness of any statement he may chance to make; as, that a son should beat his parents, that the town hall is a bull, and that the deacon is a rooster. With this sort of preparation, therefore, it was only to be expected that his calm declaration that the earth is a globe would be received

with indignation by the now infuriated villagers. Indeed, so much of the fun arises from the general condemnation of this astronomical pronouncement that the play might almost have been given a sub-title in anticipation of the name of Kipling's story of “The Town that Voted that the Earth was Flat.” In the end the hero, quite after the manner of a sentimental farce of today, sacrifices his theories, which promise him only bachelor hardships for a soft future as son-in-law of the village rich man. His groaning declaration that “the earth is as flat as a pancake” wins his release. Irony obscures and recurs with such frequency in the talk that one suspects that Holberg's meaning is not merely in the surface fun of his piece. The hero's futile attempt to defend his one sound proposition is curiously like an amplification of the fable of the boy who once too often cried, “Wolf, wolf.”

The piece was given a creditable performance, according to the liberal standards that necessarily apply to a cast largely composed of college undergraduates who must snatch an all too brief amount of time from their studies to make passable preparation for characterizations that might well require all their time and energy for a good six weeks, if anything like adequate could fairly be sought in the circumstances. The coach, J. W. D. Seymour (Harvard '17), evidently devotedly on the production of the Holberg piece and the now thrice familiar trifle by Lord Dunsany. Several of the players did work of such promise that they may well be expected, if they choose, to help swell the number of young actors of culture that the professional stage greatly needs to draw to itself in the United States. Hamilton Condon provided settings and costumes that were satisfactory alike in their practical economy of means and in their sufficient illusory charm.

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NO INTOXICATION CASES IN SIX MONTHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Maine—Prohibition has been made to prohibit in Dexter, Not for more than six months has there been a case of intoxication before Judge Stone in the municipal court. This is a record for this town of 5000 inhabitants.

Deputy Sheriff M. A. Ellis assumed office last January and began a crusade against the sale of intoxicants and hard cider. The War-Time Prohibition Act stopped the shipment of liquors into town and Deputy Ellis' acts stopped the sale of hard cider. Some drinkers turned to vanilla and lemon extracts and the local officer with the assistance of special officers sent here by Sheriff Fernandez stopped this traffic.

SOFT DRINK PRICES ORDERED REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Fifty per cent reduction in the prices of milk and other drinks sold at hotels, restaurants and soda fountains in Atlanta was ordered on Monday by John A. Manget, food administrator for Fulton County, to take effect December 16. The almost universal price here is 10 cents, and even at this price patrons are generally restricted in the amount of sugar they are allowed to have with their drinks.

The food administrator requests patrons to report any violations of the order, and stated that violators would lay themselves open to federal indictment.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The monthly bulletin of the Chicago Public Library now contains a special page for government publications of special interest. The list is carefully annotated and includes from 17 to 24 publications. Special attention is given to pamphlets and bulletins of interest to teachers and business men, and to such printed matter as may be suitable for popular use. This literature is issued on the regular library card from the civics and document department. A special bulletin board in the corridor of the building also calls attention to new government publications, a method which has been found of assistance in their circulation. Heretofore the library printed the list among the other new books, but the special page is considered a better plan.

Experience has shown that economy in the use of government publications and also the securing of some valuable documents that are out of print may be effected by getting libraries, other organizations, and individuals, to turn over to the public library government publications for which they have no further use. Effort has been made by this department to interest people in turning over to the library such matter as would otherwise be thrown away. In a number of instances valuable publications have been brought to the library, and this department has also returned a considerable amount of printed matter to the United States Public Document Department after selecting such as was needed to supply the local library.

One of the city clubs which does not care to keep documents that are over five or six years old, makes a practice of turning its discarded publications over to the public library. In another instance, a university student presented to the library a valuable set of books published a number of years ago by the Bureau of Ethnology, dealing with the American Indian. Copies of Naval War College International Law Topics were presented to the library by another individual, some of them being out of print at that time. The plan of getting all libraries in the city to cooperate in this manner was proposed by Miss Jessie Woodford, who is in charge of the public documents department, and who has guided the system to its present state of efficient working.

The St. Louis Public Library has been having a series of visitors' nights, of which the “Greek Night,” held on Sunday, December 7, was the twenty-fifth. One other of the series, a “Chinese Night,” held last year, was devoted to foreign-born citizens. Most of the invitations for the latest “night” went to residents of the city who were of Greek birth, and included requests that they take part in a program of

song, speech, and picture. About 220 men, women, and children assembled in the art room, where collections of Greek antiquities and of modern Greek objects of art and domestic use were shown, as well as books in ancient and modern Greek and works in English and other languages on Greek subjects. The walls were hung with paintings of celebrated Greek localities and remains, lent by the Art Museum. After an inspection of the building and an explanation of the library's resources and the facilities for making use of them, the guests went to the club room on the upper floor, where Mrs. Hector Pasmezoglu, wife of the Greek consul, sang several Greek folk songs.

Later, in the assembly room on the same floor, Dr. Bostwick, the librarian, spoke a word of welcome, and there was an address by Mr. Smyrniotis, a young native Greek, urging those present to make use of the library. Then Dr. Throp showed a number of lantern slides of Greek localities, collected by him when he was in that country several years since. Almost every picture was recognized by some of those present. Many had lived in some of the places shown.

A system of cooperation between the California State Library, which is located at Sacramento, and the county free libraries of the State, whereby individuals, organizations and institutions in any part of the State may secure loan services from the state institution, constitutes what is practically a state-wide library system of much value. In the transmission of the books from the state library to distant parts in the State all express companies grant half-merchandise rates to the borrower on return shipments and a half-merchandise charge both ways on shipments of books to libraries. When the municipal libraries or the county free libraries of the State are the borrowers the state library pays the transportation charges. The county free library is made the clearing house for the securing and the distribution of books, each in its own county, all requests for books from the state library being made to the county free library. In addition to the loan service given by the state library, the reference department furnishes information to any inquirer.

The plan of cooperation between the county libraries and the high schools in California has been found highly satisfactory so far as the experience in Tuolumne County is concerned, according to the librarian of the Tuolumne County Library. As a result of this cooperation the school library is conducted in a more businesslike manner and the library money is expended more effectively than in the past, while the plan brings the county library into touch with a large body of persons of high school

age who have heretofore resorted to a library only for entertainment, and have never realized its possibilities for practical help. When the plan of cooperation was put into effect the high school library, consisting of about 2000 volumes, was removed to the county library, where it was carefully classified and catalogued, two sets of catalogue cards being made for each book, one set going into the high school catalogue and the other into that of the county library. A teacher, who was appointed school librarian, keeps in touch with the county librarian and sees that the library needs of the school are supplied, the county library being open at certain periods for the distribution of books and at all times for study and reference. The students are instructed in the use of the library catalogue and the periodical indices and are encouraged to do as much of their own reference work as possible. Only a few of the best reference books are kept at the high school, all of the others being at the county library, where they are available to students and teachers.

MORE WATER POWER FACILITIES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine—The Central Maine Power Company, the largest hydro-electric company in Maine, is planning to spend \$1,000,000 a year for the next three years in the further development of its plant. The shortage of coal and its increasing price are driving manufacturers away from less favored localities into Maine. Recent examples of this are the silk mills at Rockfield and Richmond, the silk shirt factory at Augusta, and the great fishing industry at Rockland. Many inquiries have reached Maine territory from manufacturers who wish to get into a section where the question of power will not be a serious problem.

To meet this demand for power, the Central Maine Power Company has begun the erection of a new power station in this town. It will be developed as fast as possible for 10,000 horsepower, with wheel pits and foundation for an ultimate development of 20,000 horsepower. This will double the hydro-electric capacity of the entire system and produce more power than the company's other 17 stations combined. The immediate effect of putting this station in operation will be to save approximately \$120,000 a year now being spent for coal and for power purchased. When the entire outfit of the Skowhegan plant can be sold, it will increase the gross revenue of the company by over \$1,000,000. To finance immediate expenditures, the Public Utilities Commission has granted the company authority to issue 5438 shares of preferred stock.



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black calf lace shoes, 8½ to 11, 5.50; 11½ to 2, \$6.

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IRISH IN AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The following article is the first of a series of historical studies, comprising the reply of Michael J. O'Brien, historian, author of "The American Irish Historical Society," to a series of articles appearing in the Christian Science Monitor beginning November 12. The previous series of articles on the part taken by Irishmen in the Revolution was from the pen of J. Gardner Bartlett of Cambridge.

As one who is well aware of the ignorance which prevails as to the racial origins of the American people, I am not surprised at the attack made upon my book, "A Hidden Phase of American History," by Mr. J. Gardner Bartlett. The book not only deals with a revolutionary subject, but in itself is "revolutionary" in that it shatters some of the cherished notions of those who would have the world believe that the War of the Revolution was a conflict "between men of the same race and blood."

Such attacks are rather expected and indeed I may say they are not at all unwelcome, since they only serve to bring the book to the attention of people who otherwise may not hear of it. And the best proof of that is, that since Senator Williams' notorious attack on the Irish last month, a complete edition of the book has been sold out and the demand for it from all sections of the country still continues.

I am sorry to find Mr. Bartlett wandering beyond the bounds of propriety by the use of such immoderate language as he has indulged in when criticizing my work, and, although it is a considerable tax on my self-restraint, I will pass over his "extravaganzas furiosas" on the "falsity," "misrepresentation," "ignorance," "distortion of facts," "suppression of figures," and the various other things of which he has accused me. "Calling names" is not argument and is never convincing, and in the columns of a Christian paper is decidedly unchristian.

A Rope in the Air

In discussing the facts, Mr. Bartlett, in his self-complacency, makes a rope in the air and merrily goes up into the ether with the rashness of an historical tyro. His act is akin to that which Huxley calls "the most perilous of all the dangerous mental habits of the schoolboy." But the rope is weak and the climb is dangerous, and when he strikes the actual historic facts he comes down to earth with a dull thud.

The burden of his case rests upon two features, (1) as to the "Scotch-Irish" and (2) the racial origin of certain names, or of the people who bore those names. On these points it is evident that Mr. Bartlett has a brand new theory and is bent on developing it somehow; and, while he will never arrive at an effective solution by scolding his opponent, it seems unfortunate for him that the conclusions he draws from the elucidation of his theory do not fit squarely into the facts.

"Ulster-Scots"

This question as to the "North of Ireland Irish" is one which has agitated the minds of several historians prior to the advent of Mr. Bartlett, and he now finds for them the new racial designation of "Ulster-Scots." My! my! how heavily he runs counter to such historians as Bancroft, Fiske, Lodge, Palfrey et al and the numerous minor "historians" who follow in their wake. All of them admit that they were "Irish," at least to the extent of tying them up with a hyphen to the Scotch.

Mr. Bartlett would have us understand that the "Ulster-Scots" were simply sojourners in Ireland; that they merely made it a sort of relay station so as to break the monotony of the long journey to America; and, notwithstanding that their descendants were born in Ireland and lived there and all their interests were there, for 150 years before they thought of resuming the journey, a little thing like that cuts no figure when one wants to prove a pet theory, no matter how fantastic.

The Ulster Colonists

It is quite true that certain counties of the Province of Ulster were settled largely, but not wholly, by Scotch colonists brought there by James I during the "Plantation of Ulster," in the year 1611. But why overlook the important fact that these people came from the hinterland of Scotland—a "stone's throw," one might say, across the Channel? They were mostly the descendants of the Celts who some centuries before had migrated from Ireland and colonized Scotland. If, as Mr. Bartlett claims, he is a student of races, he will readily find plenty of authority for this statement.

As to the exact number of these people and their descendants in Ireland in the seventeenth century, there is some doubt. But we have the figures of the famous English statistician of the time, Sir William Petty, who estimated that in 1659 the population of Ulster was: "Irish 63,500, English, Scotch, and other aliens, 40,571; total 104,071." It would be ridiculous to assume that the 40,000 "English, Scotch, and other aliens" of Ulster could have produced such a racial change that that Province in the course of a century that the entire population of Ulster became "Scotch-Irish" or "Ulster-Scots"; and that the strong, virile, old Irish families had all vanished before the exodus to America began.

Hyphenated Irishmen

It is not true, as stated by Mr. Bartlett, that the Scotch and English settlers in Ireland intermarried only "among themselves." Lecky says: "No feature of Irish history is more conspicuous than the rapidity with which intermarriages had altered the character of successive generations of English colonists. . . . The conquest of Ireland by the Puritan soldiers of

Cromwell was hardly more signal than the conquest of these soldiers by the invincible [Roman] Catholicism of the Irish women."

Responsible antiquarians have shown that many of the descendants of the Scottish colonists intermarried with the native Irish, and there is no more reason for calling the Irish-born descendants of these people "Scotch-Irish" or "Ulster-Scots" than there would be for naming the American born descendants of the Huguenots "French-Americans," or the descendants of the Hollanders "Dutch-Americans." For example, who would have the hardihood to say that Theodore Roosevelt was a "Dutch-American," or as Mr. Bartlett would have it, an "American-Dutchman"?

We never heard of these hyphenated racial designations, for the good reason that the American descendants of the French and Dutch immigrants are plain, everyday "Americans." And, for the same logical reason, the Irish-born descendants of the Scotsmen who came into Ireland were plain, everyday "Irishmen." It is a curious thing—but one which clearly points to what is at the bottom of all this—that the Irish settlers in colonial days have been called by some within the past 50 years "Scotch-Irish" (and by our newest oracle, "Ulster-Scots") only when they performed deeds and held beliefs that were commendable! If they lacked those fine qualities of head and heart, they are unhesitatingly called "Irish," "Scotch-Irish," or "Ulster-Scots," therefore connote in a snobbish way a racial superiority, while by "Irish" is implied the inferiority that originates in a differing religious belief.

KNITTING MILLS NAMED FOR NEGRO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DURHAM, North Carolina—In recognition of the faithful services of John O'Daniel, a Negro, who for 30 years was a valued employee in the Julian S. Carr family of Durham, the Bowling-Emory Knitting Mills of this city, recently acquired by the Carr interests, has been renamed the "John O'Daniel Hosiery Mills." The plant will be run by Negroes, and will be reopened about January 1 with 100 spindles. It is purposed by the new management to bring gradually the number of spindles up to 350 or more. Eleven acres of land near the plant have also been purchased, and some 20 modern mill houses will be erected for the use of the Negro operatives and their families.

J. S. Carr Jr., president of the John O'Daniel Hosiery Mills, in speaking of the recently acquired property, said: "Our family desired to give recognition to the honesty, faithfulness, and willingness of a servant who believed in devoting himself to a full day's work each day. This recognition will, I believe, prove stimulating to the Negroes generally, who may better feel assured that the South will give full recognition to every man, regardless of race, who devotes his life to honesty and to faithful work."

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MUSIC

Musical Affairs in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—It would seem, if packed houses are any criterion, that the Chicago Opera Association is entering the haven of prosperity at last. Not for many seasons has there been so much apparent interest on the part of the public in the offerings that are being disclosed in the Auditorium. Some of the performances have been repetitions and therefore do not require more than bare mention in this place. Thus, on Sunday, November 30, Verdi's "Hailo in Maschera" was given in the afternoon and the following evening Montemezzi's "La Nave."

Massenet's fascinating "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" was revived on December 2, and in it Mary Garden presented what probably was the most finished and appealing interpretation of the title-role which ever she has given to the town. "La Bohème" was repeated on December 3, and Felix Borowski's ballet-pantomime "Boudour" came after it. Mme. Galli-Curci made her first appearance of the season on Thursday, December 4, in "Rigoletto," the work in which first she won her fame. Possibly the recollection of her responsibilities affected the gifted Italian artist. She sang with her usual beauty of tone and with the amazing fluency which is so striking a feature of her art, but hers was a Gilda which moved cautiously among the pitfalls of Verdi's work. Tita Sclipa, who sang the music of the Duke, made his American debut the same evening and he made it clear that Mr. Campanini had been sagacious in engaging him. Galli-Curci was a Rigoletto of worth, singing his music with feeling and sonority and acting his part with intelligence.

Special interest fastened itself to the first production here at the Saturday, December 6, matinee of the three short operas, "Il Tabarro," "Stor Angelica," and "Gianni Schicchi," by Puccini. Of the three the most effectiveness was to be discovered in the first; for "Il Tabarro" is one of those melodramatic productions which, like "Tosca," "Pagliacci," "A Basso Porto" and others of their kind, make a particular appeal to the Latin composer. Moreover, in "Il Tabarro" there is more of the characteristic Puccini than in the other works, albeit neither that composition nor the two which followed it show the melodic fervor of "Madame Butterfly" or "La Bohème." In "Il Tabarro" the principal parts were sung and played by Edward Johnson, Carlo Galeffi and Dorothy

Jardon. All were excellently done. "Stor Angelica," which, as to its dénouement at least, leans heavily upon Massenet's "Jongleur de Notre Dame," brought forward Miss Raisa, who squeezed every bit of effectiveness out of a rôle which is not convincing in itself. A beautiful voice was disclosed in a comparatively small part sung by Mrs. Slade. In "Gianni Schicchi," a plain and unadulterated farce, the admirable Mr. Johnson appeared again and with him Miss Herbert and Mr. Galeffi.

The Auditorium was packed the same evening when "Carmen" was offered with Miss Garden in the title-role. It is not necessary to enlarge again upon the worth nor upon the deficiencies of the Scottish artist's conception of Bizet's music nor upon her execution of it. Don Jose was sung, not always very well, by Charles Fontaine and Mr. Baklanoff reappeared as Escamillo. Some of the most attractive work in the opera was done in the secondary parts. Miss Edna Darch, who had been engaged by the association earlier in the week, had set forth in small rôles in two of Puccini's operas given in the afternoon, a voice of lovely quality and histrionism of more than ordinary charm, and she made it clear, as Frasquita in Bizet's "Carmen," that the Chicago Opera Company had been fortunate in ac-

quiring a singer of so much intelligence and skill. Miss Pavlovskaya, another of the company's vocalists who possesses intelligence as well as voice, made Mercedes of more importance than ordinarily she is made. Nina Morgana, who had been heard here in company with Mr. Caruso at a concert given by the latter artist, was the Micaela of the cast. Her voice is small and her acting of the conventional description that probably was the type most in favor when "Carmen" first was given to the world.

A word as to Mr. Marinuzzi, who had made his debut at the production of "Pizioletto." A director of remarkable ability, the newcomer proved himself to be something more than a leader of the orchestral forces. Few of the "star" conductors have taken as much thought to the artistic welfare of the singers as he took in "Rigoletto," in the three operas by Puccini, and in "Carmen." He carefully nursed the vocal effect and at the same time enriched without overpowering it by his handling of the symphonic element of the scores.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave great pleasure to its patrons on Friday and Saturday, December 5 and 6, by providing them with masterly readings of the overture to "Der Freischütz," of two poems—"Winter" and "Spring"—by Ernest Bloch and of

the fourth symphony by Tchaikowsky. The works by Mr. Bloch had not previously been given in Chicago. They were well worth hearing, for their composer had infused imagination, poetry, color into his art. The passion with which Mr. Stock interpreted the symphony probably will long be a pleasant memory with his listeners. Harry Weisbach, the concertmaster of the orchestra, was heard in three movements of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," which he performed with fluency and charm.

The previous Sunday, November 30, had brought to the concert-going public the exercises of the gifted Jascha Heifetz, who presented with his accompanist a stirring reading of Franck's sonata for piano and violin and Bruch's "Scotch Fantasy," as well as smaller compositions. The same afternoon another violinist—Isolde Menges—gave enjoyment to music-lovers by her performance of Mozart's A major concerto and some of those hyphenated arrangements that are dear to the hearts of fiddlers. Another gathering hearkened in the Blackstone Theater to the playing of the Flonzaley Quartet. In Ziegfeld Theater on Tuesday, December 2, Charlotte Peegle, contralto, presented a program of songs. She gave evidence of a rich voice and of some ability in the handling of it.

LAWRENCE POLICE RAID RADICAL SCHOOL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Following a raid on a radical "Sunday School" here when a squad of police headed by Marshal T. O'Brien dismissed a class of 40 children, who, it is alleged, were being taught the Communist doctrine, the police are planning to prevent further operation of such schools. Several weeks ago the police visited the school, in session in Lexington Hall, headquarters of the radicals, and warned the leaders that the classes must be discontinued. The warning was not heeded, and on Sunday Marshal O'Brien served notice on the teachers that the school will not be tolerated any longer. No arrests were made.

Among the radicals in the hall when the police entered was Ima Kaplan, a Russian alien, and leader in the last textile strike here. The authorities on Sunday seized much literature, including the primers used by the pupils, most of whom could not speak English. Several revolutionary hymn books were also found in the school room.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOCKEY LEAGUE
HAS FOUR TEAMS

Tecumseh Will Compete With
Canadiens, Ottawa and Que-
bec for the Professional Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—With the announcement of the schedule of the National Hockey League, interest in the winter sport has increased. Although the Canadiens, the only professional team in Montreal are scheduled to open their home season on December 27, they will hardly get into the game here until after the first of the new year. The new arena which is now being constructed in the north end of the city, will be the home of the Canadiens, but will not be completed previous to the first of the year, which will cause a postponement of the Canadiens' first home fixtures. This game will likely be transferred to Ottawa in exchange for a game later in the season. With a view for bringing the season to a close earlier than the schedule allows, there is a movement afoot to play one Monday night game at each of the four cities, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, and Ottawa during the month of February.

The Canadiens, which club won the championship a year ago, will have all of last season's players available, while several newcomers to professional ranks will be tried out. The following is a copy of the schedule, with the right of the Tecumsehs to change their name to St. Patricks, to be dealt with at an early meeting of the league officials:

First Half
December 23—Tecumseh at Ottawa; 25—Canadiens at Quebec; 27—Ottawa at Canadiens; Quebec at Tecumseh; 29—Canadiens at Tecumseh.
January 1—Ottawa at Quebec; 3—Ottawa at Tecumseh; Quebec at Canadiens; 7—Canadiens at Ottawa; Tecumseh at Quebec; 10—Quebec at Ottawa; Tecumseh at Canadiens; 14—Canadiens at Tecumseh; Ottawa at Quebec; 17—Ottawa at Canadiens; Quebec at Tecumseh; 21—Tecumseh at Canadiens; Quebec at Ottawa; 24—Ottawa at Tecumseh; Canadiens at Quebec; 28—Quebec at Canadiens; Tecumseh at Ottawa; 31—Tecumseh at Quebec; Canadiens at Ottawa.

Second Half
February 4—Canadiens at Tecumseh; Ottawa at Quebec; 7—Quebec at Canadiens; Tecumseh at Ottawa; 11—Quebec at Tecumseh; Canadiens at Ottawa; 14—Tecumseh at Quebec; Ottawa at Canadiens; 18—Quebec at Ottawa; Tecumseh at Canadiens; 21—Ottawa at Tecumseh; Canadiens at Quebec; 25—Canadiens at Ottawa; Tecumseh at Quebec; 28—Ottawa at Canadiens; Quebec at Tecumseh; 31—Quebec at Ottawa; Canadiens at Tecumseh.

SIX LETTER MEN
AT NORTHWESTERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Six basketball letter men of last year, two veterans of 1916 and 1917, and 12 of the veteran stars of last year are working out for the varsity basketball team at Northwestern University. Prospects for a winning team, therefore, look bright, according to Coach Norman Elliott, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently that he has 40 likely candidates, all told, working out daily. There will also be a good freshman squad this year, according to present indications.

Basketball has been one of the most successful sports on the list at Northwestern for several years. Last year the Purple finished third in the conference standing, and the year before it just lost the championship to Wisconsin. The coming season ought to be just as successful, for the material is at hand in abundance to make a championship team.

The best players on the team last year were Capt. R. A. Marquardt, who graduated, and R. F. Wilcox '20, who captains the Purple five this year. Both were forwards. Marquardt played a brilliant game for his team, often scoring the winning baskets when his team mates were covered. Wilcox ranked next to Marquardt as a forward. He was the second best scorer in the conference, due largely to his ability to shoot baskets from the foul line. He was also speedy and clever in dribbling through an opening and getting a close shot.

Besides Wilcox, the following veterans of last year's team are expected to be back again: Frederick Tiegler '21, forward; F. L. Heinemeyer '21, guard; J. A. Bellows '21, forward; Preston Calhoun '21, forward; and George Young '20, guard. V. C. Lizare '20, guard, played in '17, and Lloyd Ellingwood '20 was a star guard in 1916-17.

Others who are out for basketball are the Bernard brothers, Chester and Lester '20, C. C. Widerquist '20, J. F. Daley '21, C. G. Langenstein '22, R. J. Chandler '22, K. L. Lassiter '21, and E. W. Lane '21.

Some of last year's freshman team are showing up well in practice, notably C. D. Saunders '22, W. C. Reinhold '22, E. B. Calhoun '22, and Verne Carroll '22.

RUTGERS HAS GOOD
SWIMMING OUTLOOK

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—Prospects for a successful swimming season at Rutgers College are exceptionally good this year, with the inclusion of several veterans in the squad under the direction of Coach J. H. Reilly. Among the experienced swimmers—all of the class of 1921—

are Capt. P. W. Lukens, formerly a United States Navy champion in the 50 and 100-yard events; J. S. Pettengill, W. H. Gardner and H. T. Redmond, varsity water polo players, and M. H. Sherwin and H. A. Kohn, divers.

Several of the candidates, including Gardner and Redmond, were members of the football squad, and consequently reported to Coach Reilly later than the others. At present the swimming team appears well-balanced, much promise being shown by some of the new material.

RESULTS EVEN IN
SQUASH SERIES

Harvard Club Turns Tables on
Yale Club Opponents and Ties
for the Class A Leadership

INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS			
Class A		Won	Lost
Yale Club	.....	1	1
Harvard Club	.....	2	1
Princeton-Squash	.....	2	2
Columbia Club	.....	0	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Starting the second half of the Class A team championship of the Metropolitan Squash Association, the Harvard Club made the score all even by a victory over the leaders, the Yale Club. J. W. Appel Jr., the national champion, headed the Harvard Club team, playing for the first time this season. He was in splendid form, showing great speed and a skillful way of covering the court, and his opponent, A. J. Cordier, the Yale Club expert, was left far in the rear.

Prentice Sanger, also showing great skill, disposed of Donald Mackay, second in the ranking list. Sanger was much better at the start and won the first game without trouble. But in the second Mackay showed a great improvement, holding Sanger down and forcing place for extra points. But finally Sanger with the score 17 all managed to gain the extra point, after several hands had been played without a score. The summary:

A. L. Corey, Yale Club, defeated Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, 5-15, 15-12, 15-12.

J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15-1, 15-12.

H. S. Satterlee Jr., Harvard Club, defeated N. J. Clapp, Yale Club, 1-15, 15-11, 15-12.

Prentice Sanger, Harvard Club, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 15-10, 15-17, 15-12.

A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-11, 15-12.

Meantime the Columbia Club team again met defeat at the hands of the combined Princeton-Squash Club team. Several of the leading players of both sides were absent, notably Jay Gould, the Columbia Club champion, and C. M. Bull Jr., and H. R. Mixsell of the winning team. The only surprise of the day was the easy victory of W. A. Kimbel of the Columbia Club over H. D. Harvey. Kimbel showed great skill, and held Harvey easily throughout the match. The summary:

R. E. T. Riggs, Squash Club, defeated Frank Kilde, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-8.

Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15-18, 15-13.

W. A. Kimbel, Columbia Club, defeated H. D. Harvey, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12.

O. de G. Vanderbilt, Princeton Club, defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15-12, 15-9.

E. C. Kide, Princeton Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-11, 10-15, 15-13.

OLYMPIC OFFICIAL
PROGRAM IS NAMED

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—The Belgian Olympic Committee today issued the official program for the Olympic games next summer as follows:

Yachting July 24 and 31. Shooting (to be contested at Beverloo) July 15 and August 2. Polo (to be contested at Ostend) August 3 and 8. Archery—August 9 and 10. Bicycling—August 15 and 23. Tennis—August 15 and 20. Modern Pentathlon—August 15 and 20. Gymnastics—August 20 and September 5. Grass Hockey—September 6 and 12. Horse Sports—September 21 and 29. Swimming—September 27 and 29.

STAR MAY ENTER WEST POINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—L. C. Belding '22 of Mason City, Iowa, right end on the University of Iowa football team, has been appointed to the United States Military Academy by Senator W. S. Kenyon. Under the conditions of the appointment, Belding will enter West Point next September.

The Iowa end has been one of the most consistent wing men in the west, and his work on the defense and at receiving forward passes has often been of the sensational variety. With two more years of football to play at Iowa, Belding is undecided whether or not to accept the appointment.

R. I. SIMPSON IS TRACK COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—R. I. Simpson, world's champion hurdler and premier athlete of the University of Missouri, recently elected track coach at that institution, has assumed his duties. When overseas Simpson took part in the American expeditionary force meet. He tendered his resignation to the Amateur Athletic Union last Monday.

HOBLITZEL A MANAGER

AKRON, Ohio—R. C. Hoblitzel of Parkersburg, West Virginia, first baseman, formerly member of the Boston Red Sox and Cincinnati Reds, has been named manager of the Akron International League team. He is expected to report here about January 1.

BOYS THREATEN
TENNIS CROWN

This Popular Outdoor Sport Has
Progressed Wonderfully in
the United States Since Its
Introduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASSAIC, New Jersey—True to the times, exuberant youth, like denizens of the tramp, under foot tradition and precedent. The winning of the United States indoor tennis championship in New York City this year by a 16-year old boy with a striking 17 almost at his heels, behooves Outdoor Champion W. M. Johnston to watch his crown zealously.

The progress of lawn tennis from its introduction into the United States in the early seventies, to the time M. E. McLoughlin bombarded his victorious way through the court of the world's champion, N. E. Brookes of Australia, and his partner, A. F. Wilding of New Zealand, in the Davis cup series of 1914, was a big leap from a bit-of-play-on-the-green to a man's sized game requiring unlimited endurance, keenness of eye, and snap judgment of the highest order.

The all-season playing climate of California and Australia gave their native sons an opportunity of proving that tennis was a game full to the brim of vigorous, intelligent sport. The volleying of the coast player, his racing to the net on every service came about naturally through playing the lively ball on hard-surface courts. Speed, speed was the winning asset.

Activity of the most strenuous character was necessary to play this style of tennis in high-grade caliber and McLoughlin was the first great exponent when he came east to try for the national championship. He found his speed shots less effective on eastern grass courts; but still good enough to permit his taking the coveted title west. This superman game reached its highest when McLoughlin triumphed over Brookes and Wilding in 1914. The success of the ex-coast player seemed about to exclude all but a select few from ever approaching the title of champion. Fortunately, however, extremes readjust themselves. McLoughlin's defeat by R. N. Williams 2d in the outdoor championship a short time after the Davis series, started the rational balancing in American tennis play. William's all-round stroke style, when well executed, proved too much for the extreme service and volleying type of the westerner. McLoughlin's exhibition of hitting and controlling a ball at speed limit, however, gave the game a great impetus and left its indelible mark, as all aspiring players now include the "meat" service and "smash" in their game.

R. L. Murray, the 1918 champion on grass courts, which, by the way, is the real tennis, was a Californian and prototype of McLoughlin and still illustrates the winning merits of playing the "unreturnable ball." The champion who succeeded him this year, W. M. Johnston, plays the combination of sound ground stroke blended with severe and twist service. The tennis of today in this country has undoubtedly reached the highest standard of technique it has ever achieved. It seems strange that, when this high mark has been reached, the boy should overthrow tradition and precedent and arrive via a shortcut route.

In defeating W. T. Tilden 2d in the indoor tournament, Vincent Richards, the 16-year old indoor champion, did not win because the standard of play had been lowered, but because he touched the high mark of the sport play more consistently than his opponent. Serving with a very subtle mixture of pace, using his heavy cut-stroke with accuracy, intermixed with a speedy, well-topped drive, volleying at the net with the surest stroke used by any player in the tournament, smashing strongly for so slender a lad, is it any wonder he gained 163 points against Tilden's 137? The indoor champion's strong point lies in his ability to control the ball which is ably backed up by his never hurried manner of picking the unguarded spot.

Frank Anderson, who is 17 years old, is but a degree behind Richards in tennis ability. Anderson's drive is beautiful to watch as it is hit from the back court with powerful, clean-cut, well-followed-through strokes. His volleying has this same clean-cut characteristic and is but a shade inferior to Richards' in effectiveness. Anderson uses much more speed in his service than Richards. In fact, his service is excellent only by top-notch seniors.

There are at least a half dozen or more boys, within the environs of New York City, whose racket skill is astonishingly good. This proficiency in this universal game is largely due to the boy's keen interest in the "fair" game, also the "boy" intention to grasp the essential elements of stroke and tactics.

STEVENSON, SMITH
AND FALKNER WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Three of the most entertaining billiard matches played for some considerable time past were brought to a conclusion on November 15, the results giving close students of the game much food for thought. The cream of the professional talent, which is limited to half a dozen players, were engaged in the three games referred to, and as all six will be competing in the championship a few months hence, the varying fortunes of the duels were closely followed.

First in importance was the meet-

ing of the champion, Melbourne Inman, and Claude Falkner in the first heat of the victory tournament. This is an event run on American lines, providing for each competitor meeting all the others in turn over a course of 16,000 points divided into 24 installments, and therefore extending over a full fortnight. This important competition ranks next to the championship itself. In this instance it was a case of the two extremes meeting, the champion on scratch, of course, being set the task of conceding Falkner 2000 points start. Inman, who has a supreme confidence in his own powers, came a bad cropper in this instance. He was beaten by no fewer than 4030 points, or 2030 in excess of the allowance he was making, and there was all that in it as the game was played. The final score was Falkner 16,000, Inman 11,970.

The triumph of Willie Smith of Douglas over the youngest first class professional, Tom Newman, was in its way almost as surprising as the other. Here again there were striking contrasts in style and scoring methods in opposition, and with a temperamental equality in the two players, the contest resolved itself into a question of whether Smith's losing hazards or Newman's extremely good close range play would gain the honors. They met on level terms—16,000 up—and Smith won 15,000 to 15,088.

The third of the big matches took place in Manchester and singularly enough here the unexpected also happened, when former champion Harry Stevenson defeated Tom Reece, scored 500, by 1458 points in 16,000 up. Reece, who invariably falls an easy prey to Inman, is usually at his best when up against Stevenson and no player has a better record against the former champion than the mercurial expert from Oldham in Lancashire. But on the occasion under notice Stevenson was at his best, and when that happens there is nothing better to be seen in English billiards.

GOOD PERFORMANCES
AT FRESHMAN GAMES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—In view of the big athletic meeting between the Cambridge University Athletic Club and the Amateur Athletic Association on December 6, considerable interest was taken in the freshmen's sports in November.

It has been stated that the performances at the Oxford University freshmen's sports were just about as good as any on record. That being so, Cambridge has every reason to be satisfied that all is well with the track athletics and that the prospects for the future are most hopeful.

Keeping in view that the conditions at Cambridge were just about as bad as they could be for the freshmen's sports which was not the case at Oxford, a table is set below of the performances of the two freshmen:

Event		Oxford	Cambridge
100 Yards	.....	11½.	10½.
200 Yards	.....	24.	23½.
400 Yards	.....	55½.	52½.
800 Yards	.....	2m. 28.	2m. 23½.
1600 Yards	.....	4m. 58½.	4m. 52½.
3200 Yards	.....	10m. 18½.	10m. 15½.
6400 Yards	.....	17½.	18½.
12800 Yards	.....	5ft. 5in.	5ft. 5¼in.
25600 Yards	.....	19ft. 3½in.	21ft. 3in.
51200 Yards	.....	39ft. 6in.	38ft. 6in.
102400 Yards	.....	20ft. 9in.	25ft. 11in.

The great outstanding performer in the Cambridge freshmen sports was the Reptonian H. M. Abrahams, a brother of S. S. Abrahams, the Old Blue, who won the 100-yard, quarter-mile, and long jump all with comparative ease. Cambridge expects a lot from him, but he can improve a great deal, especially in the matter of style.

R. C. Gregory, the old Carthusian, won the high jump at 5ft. 5¼in., and should improve on that considerably with practice, as he is quite a pretty jumper. Next in importance came the mile which was won by G. L. Braidwood, Canterbury, and Kings, in the useful time of 4m. 52-58. He was just beaten in the three miles by R. V. Dawes, Bridgenorth, and Caius, but the time was not so good. The hurdles were disappointing, neither A. L. Cameron nor Kenneth Powell's brother displaying any real ability over the timbers, and it was left to G. A. Rotham, the cricket Blue in a strangers' event to cheer the Cambridge president by proving that there was still hope for this event. G. S. Mason, the Shrewsbury boy, might develop into a weight putter; but he wants coaching, and it is doubtful if the college coaching authorities will like him to be away from the river as much as he will have to be if he is to reach the Blue class.

In the strangers' 200 handicap, running on a very wet track, G. M. Butler was only beaten by inches in a fifth outside the ground record, so he would seem to be still in pretty good form.

At the Rectory Field, Blackheath did extremely well to defeat Cardiff.

NO MARATHON IN
ORIGINAL GAMES

Michel Bréal Responsible for Its
Being Placed on Program of
Revival at Athens in 1896

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—First to dispel a popular delusion. There was no Marathon race in the original games at Olympia in Elis. They had only three foot races: "The Stadium," "The Diolos," and the "Dolichos." The first was about 180 yards; the second double that distance, and the third about 24 times the distance of the first. When the Olympic games came to be revived in Athens in 1896, the famous archaeologist, Michel Bréal, thought it would add a great deal of local color if a race was instituted to commemorate the bringing of the news of the arrival of the Persian Hosts in the Bay of Marathon. The most famous feat of long-distance running was that of Pheidippides, who, it will be remembered, covered in two days, over rough country, 135 miles in his journey to Sparta to convey the news of the arrival of the Persian Hosts in the Bay of Marathon.

The race from Marathon to Athens was therefore engineered to commemorate the feat of the mythical man who conveyed the news of the arrival of the Persians from Marathon to Athens. Consequently, in 1896, when Loues, a Greek, won the Marathon race at the first modern Olympiad, the spectators became greatly excited; the old tradition of Greece came before them in a flash; the battle of Marathon, in connection with which the commanding personality of Miltiades played such a part in winning over the war-ruler Callimachus to the policy of attack, the patriotic action of the Plataeans, the heroic deed of a mile which the Athenian army had to run in full fighting order when attacking the Persians, whom they took partly unawares and drove to their ships—each of these epic performances flashed vividly across the memory.

It is not surprising that from that day onward the Marathon race was accepted without further question. There is a glamour about the word Marathon and the result of this race is all that many people know of all about the Olympic games. As a test of endurance the winners of our modern Marathon races, Loues, Teato, Hicks, Sherring, Hayes, and McArthur are in the same class as Pheidippides, Anaxstos, Philonides, Eudichas, and Lasthenes; but when all is said and done, these remarkable performances of the above mentioned Greeks were not performed in Olympic games. There have been proposed as substitutes for the Marathon, two events as follows:

(1) A 10 to 12-mile cross-country race over open country consisting of plowed fields, pasture lands, woods, ditches, hedges, and reasonable hills.

(2) A long-distance walk, say 25 miles.

The ability to march well has proved as great a factor in the success of armies, as skill on the field of battle itself. The substitution of this cross-country race and this walking race for the present Marathon, therefore, might be of more value than the present race. They could be called Marathon cross-country and Marathon walk, if desired.

THE KING ATTENDS
FOOTBALL CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King was present at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on November 8, and witnessed the rugby football match between Sandhurst and Woolwich, the two military schools, from start to finish. A finely contested game resulted in a win for the former by 17 points to 6. The Sandhurst tries were obtained by A. R. Aslett, J. Kilgour, and W. M. Watson, 3, while A. E. Phipps, and R. A. Phayre scored for Woolwich.

Cambridge University, who had gained an easy victory over Bart's Hospital, early in the week, had no difficulty in keeping up their unbeaten record at the expense of the London Scottish at the Athletic Ground, Richmond. J. E. Greenwood, F. R. J. Saxon, and A. R. Trubshaw went over for the University in the first half, and after the interval, J. C. N. Lewis, Saxon, Greenwood, and Trubshaw added further tries, while P. A. Macintosh scored a pretty try for the Scottish. Once again Clem Lewis was the outstanding figure on the field, and his try was the result of a wonderful piece of individuality.

In meeting Gloucester at Kingsholm, Oxford University had a stiff task in front of them and, although beaten by 9 points to 5, they put up a most praiseworthy fight.

At the Rectory Field, Blackheath did extremely well to defeat Cardiff.

especially as C. N. Lowe and H. W. Taylor were absent from the three-quarter line. The most noteworthy incident of the game was S. W. Harris' dropped goal in the first half.

Richmond were no match for the Army at Richmond and lost by 22 points to 0. For this result, the Army were mainly indebted to the fine play of their forwards, who pushed the Richmond pack all over the field and gave them a most grueling time of it. The victorious Newport team were expected to pile up a huge score against Harlequins at Twickenham, but the latter played much better than they have been doing lately, and did well to run the Welshmen to 13 points.

Northampton and Guy's Hospital both maintained their unbeaten records at the expense of the Royal Air Force and the United Services respectively. The Services gave Guy's their hardest match of the season, and for the first time this season the hospital failed to register 24 points. The actual score in this game was 11 points to 3.

FRESHMAN SPORTS
ARE HELD AT OXFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—The University Freshmen's Sports held on the Iliffe Road Ground at Oxford in November did not reveal any runners out of the ordinary. The finals resulted as follows:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. Stapledon, Rugby and Queen's. Time—18½. J. N. C. Ford, Lancing and Hertford, second; C. R. Richmond, Merchant Taylors and St. John's, third.

High Jump—Won by A. D. F. Dundas, Harrow and Christchurch, 5ft. 5in.; J. T. L. Shute, Edinburgh Academy, and Oriel, second, 5ft. 4in.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. C. R. Bolton, Berkhamstead and Merton. Time—4m. 58½. J. P. P. Cross, Winchester and New College, second; R. E. Brown, Doncaster and Wadham, third.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by R. Stapledon, Rugby and Queen's. Time—17½. J. N. C. Ford, Lancing and Hertford, second; A. Hyde, Westminster and Christchurch, third.

Throwing the Hammer—Won by H. K. Hillard, St. Paul's and Christchurch. Distance—80½ ft.

400-Yard Dash—Won by L. V. Jenkins, Monmouth and Wadham. Time—55½. L. S. Ingram, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, second; K. H. Preston, Rugby and Trinity, third.

Long Jump—Won by J. N. C. Ford, Lancing and Hertford, 19ft. 3½in.; L. S. Ingram, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 19ft. 2in.; second; A. F. B. Fford, Rugby and Trinity, third.

Half-Mile Run—Won by K. H. Preston, Rugby and Trinity. Time—2m. 3½. L. V. Jenkins, Monmouth and Wadham, second; H. B. Anderson, Harrow and Magdalen, third.

Putting the Weight—Won by A. D. F. Dundas, Harrow and Christchurch, 30ft. 9in.; L. S. Ingram, Shrewsbury and Pembroke, 29ft. 5in.; second; C. K. Hillard, St. Paul's and Christchurch, third.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The association football authorities of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, at their recent meetings held at Derby and Glasgow, decided to decline membership of the International Federation at the proposed conference in Paris, if the former Central Empires are also admitted to membership.

Liverpool and Manchester Universities drew their association football fixture in the Christie challenge cup competition recently, 1 goal each. Both clubs have defeated Leeds, the other university which participates in the Christie competition, and they are undoubtedly the two strongest university sides now playing in the north of England.

The Royal Air Force defeated the British Army by 4 events to 0 in a match between two teams at a meeting at Hanover Square, this being the first of a series arranged by the army against other branches of the service. Bouts took place with the foil, the saber, the épée, and the bayonet, and although the same men represented the Air Force in each event they proved far superior to the army men, winning by an aggregate total of 22 matches to 14.

V. A. Cazelet won the final of the freshmen's hard court tennis singles at Oxford University this term.

Manchester University beat Leeds University 11 goals to 1 in a lacrosse game recently at Manchester.

Queens Club easily beat Oxford University, in a tennis match, play at the club recently, the home side not losing a single match.

YALE ATHLETES TO GO ABROAD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The Yale University track team will go to England next summer if Oxford and Cambridge universities accept the challenge sent them by the Blue. The Harvard University team is also expected to make the trip.

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MANX MOTORCYCLE
CONTESTS FOR 1920

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It has been decided by the Auto Cycle Union of Great Britain that the Tourist Trophy races will be held in the Isle of Man next May for the first time since the war, and the Auto Cycle Union, which is the promoting body, extends, on behalf of British riders, a hearty welcome to non-British motorcyclists, through The Christian Science Monitor, to participate in this important event.

It is impossible to exaggerate the keen enthusiasm with which British motorcyclists, motorcycle manufacturers, and the public are already looking forward to the Tourist Trophy races to be held in the Isle of Man. The excitement with which the race is being anticipated will be better realized when it is remembered that all the roads on the main islands of Britain are permanently closed to motorcycle racing, and that the Tourist Trophy is the only road race of any public importance held in Great Britain. When it is further

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE MARKET IS GETTING INVOLVED

Diverse Factors Are Affecting the Output and Prices—Little Hope Seen of a Lower Level During the Next Six Months

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following a period of unprecedented activity, the Boston shoe market is close to the opening season of a new year, amid the strangest conditions. Perplexed with labor unrest, factories are crowded with business, production for six months is practically over, and there is a stagnant hide and leather market which is as liable to go up as down.

There have been, and are now, just enough wholesale buyers in Boston to force manufacturers to take a stand regarding the acceptance of business for the first half of 1920, and so insistent are these buyers to obtain footwear for that period, and at the same time to be protected against a falling market, that much disappointment is expressed by both sides.

The practice of allocating the output of a factory is extending, and as each has reduced its clientele in order to distribute its product fairly among the remainder, it has resulted in much complaining by those not among the elect.

Quite a little criticism is heard regarding further advances at a time when the leather market is easy, though manufacturers have been giving to their trade all possible advantage which stock bought last summer afforded, but now, being obliged to again purchase, cannot do so on the former basis of values.

Packer Hide Market

The protracted dullness in the packer hide market is as noticeable now as any of its active periods have been. There were no sales reported for the week ended December 6 and this condition has become so tense that buyers are on the watch for one or more of the bigger tanners to start something, so that a basis of values may be established upon which future business can depend.

Buyers continue to bear the market and so far have succeeded in forcing hide dealers to solicit patronage if nothing more. That a change will come seems evident, for the demand for leather goods keeps up, and when a kindred market stays abnormally quiet for any length of time it is sure to put those akin to it out of gear, as happened in the side upper leather market during the last week.

The trade is not ready to forget what the twelfth month of all years has so far brought forth, and keen, experienced merchants look for a sharp renewal of business soon after the holiday season. They declare that no serious drop in hide prices will result from the dull market of the last four weeks.

Leather Market

Generally speaking the leather market is quiet. Sole leather, favored by a fair foreign demand, has held firmly to quotations for the top grades, but those of certain tannages dropped a couple of cents or so, whether hemlock, union, or oak tanned.

The finer selections of calfskins are strong at \$1.50, though in this tanners differ fully 10 cents, quality and price being commensurate. Good quality skins are offered from \$1.25 to \$1.35 in colors and black, and from \$1 to \$1.20 skins suited for undersized footwear, therefore as a whole, prices come closer to the shoemaker's wants than for a year or more.

Side upper leather yielded to the pinch of a dull month of trading to the extent of a drop from 10 to 15 cents, according to the reputation of the tannage, excepting in the No. 1 grade, which still holds firm at \$1. Some are offering the lower grades of colors at 80 cents, with extreme in black and colors selling from 60 cents and upward. Prime elk leather is quoted at 75 cents, and colored snuffed sides from 75 to 90 cents, quality considered.

This market is sufficiently attractive at present to warrant a few large buyers to buy last week to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000, in the aggregate. Whatever indications of easier conditions may have been noticed in the leather market generally glazed kid was a conspicuous exception and unless the cost of raw stock does not soon recede, quotations on the finished skin will exceed those now current. Fine colored kid has already sold at \$1.55 and \$1.60 bench run, but it closely selected \$1.45 has been obtained, with the lower grades at proportionate prices.

The market is well sold up, back orders taking all receipts from the tanneries. With the situation thus featured footwear buyers need not expect a recession in prices of kid shoes of any sort for spring deliveries.

It seems now as though manufacturers would have more cabretta kid than ever before, though prices of the better grades of cabretta reached 90 cents last week, bringing quotations of high lace boots up to \$7. As shoes look now, reasonably cheap kid shoes seem farther away than the trade supposed.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Am Car & Fdy	135 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	138 1/2
Am Int Corp	105 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2
Am Loco	92	93 1/2	92	93 1/2
Read Smelters	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Am Sugar	135 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	138 1/2
Am T & T	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	123 1/2	125 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2
Anacostia	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Amhlson	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Atl G & W I	165 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2	167 1/2
Baldwin Loco	104 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2
B & O	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Chino	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Can Pacific	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
Gen Leather	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Chi M & St P	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Comp Prods	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Crucible Steel	204 1/2	205 1/2	204 1/2	205 1/2
Cuba Cane	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Chino	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Endl-Johnson	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
Flisk	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Gen Electric	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2	167 1/2
Gen Motors	319 1/2	320 1/2	319 1/2	320 1/2
Goodrich	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Inspiration	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Int Paper	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Midvale	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Nor Pacific	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N Y Central	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
N Y N H & H	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Nor Pacific	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Rep I & Steel	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Reading	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Roy Dnt of N Y	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Sinclair	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
So Pacific	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Studebaker	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Texas Co	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Tex & Pac	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Trans Oil	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Un Pacific	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
U S Rubber	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
U S Smelting	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
U S Steel	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Utah Copper	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Westinghouse	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Whitely-Over	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Total s.e.	1,017,700			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2 %	99.14	99.30	99.06	99.26
Lib 1st 4 %	92.56	93.56	93.54	93.54
Lib 2d 4 %	91.50	91.60	91.32	91.34
Lib 1st 4 1/2 %	92.50	93.50	93.50	93.50
Lib 2d 4 1/2 %	91.76	91.80	91.50	91.58
Lib 3d 4 1/2 %	92.80	93.80	93.40	93.62
Lib 4th 4 1/2 %	91.70	91.70	91.40	91.60
Lib 1st 5 %	98.90	98.94	98.86	98.92
Lib 2d 5 %	98.90	98.92	98.88	98.90

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 %	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
City of Bordeaux 68	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Lyons 68	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Marseilles 68	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
City of Paris 68	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
King 5 1/2 % 1921	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
King 5 1/2 % 1922	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
King 5 1/2 % 1927	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
King 5 1/2 % 1927	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

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A New England Boyhood

"My later boyhood is associated entirely with the town of Plymouth, New Hampshire," writes Dr. William Jewett Tucker, in his autobiographical interpretation entitled "My Generation," after having given some reminiscences of his earlier childhood in the town of Norwich, Connecticut. "As might be supposed, the journey from Norwich to Plymouth was full of exciting incidents, chief of which was the celebration of the introduction of the Cochituate water into Boston the day after our arrival there. My father, like most business men from eastern Connecticut, when a visitor to Boston, was a guest at the United States Hotel. That particular visit at this hotel filled my childish mind with wonder not unmixed with awe. I do not know what my thoughts would have been could I have anticipated the fact that forty years later, this same small boy would be tried for heresy within these same walls, at a court extemporized in the old dining hall of the hotel for the trial of certain Andover professors by the Board of Visitors. The railroad journey ended at Concord, New Hampshire, or possibly at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, the remainder of the trip being taken by stage. As the heavily loaded stage came within a short distance of Plymouth, it 'took fire,' in the vernacular of the road—a heated axle-tree, that is, set the wood casing in a flame—and so we entered the town. Could any entry have been more to the mind of a small boy!"

"My early school days were passed chiefly in the 'Academy,' under its changing fortune of teachers; but the most unique experience was in a private school taught for several sessions in the Methodist vestry by Mr. Cass, a graduate of Wesleyan. Mr. Cass had a passion for logic and unusual words; but he knew how to teach in spite of his infirmities. No other teacher whom I ever knew could have called a school to order and actually achieved the result, in these words, 'Let the school now preserve tranquillity.'"

"In a like casual but very real way, every boy took his lessons at first hand, in the school of Nature. He learned the true meaning of its democracy. It was easy to find the saddle on his horse, and take a morning or evening drive to 'Prospect' for the view from Winnepesaukee to the mountains; easy to follow the streams with his rod, easy to take all the winter sports, though at their price. I have never believed that the city boy, developed into the summer resident who takes Nature in her gentler moods, ever quite knows the meaning of what I have called the democracy of Nature—the rule of those great and masterful qualities which far surpass the democracy of society."

"The village boys of my time were



Pine trees of the Riviera

Reproduced from photograph by Hope Macey, London

keen politicians. Early and late they attended the March meetings in the old town house, and were never disappointed if the meetings were prolonged to into the second day. They knew the personal bearing of every vote. They were less surprised than many of their elders at the results of some elections. I can recall, as if it were yesterday, the faces of some of the older Democrats of Plymouth on the morning following the first election in the 'Know-Nothing Campaign.' A caricaturist could have filled his notebook with telling sketches.

"Boyhood in New England before the arrival of the modern boy does not suffer by comparisons with later conditions. The things essential to a boy's life were there, not ready-made for him in modern abundance and often bewildering, but ready for him to shape to his own ends. He was well supplied with the materials, if not with the finished product. Village life of the larger type was not straitened in itself, nor was it inaccessible to the outer world. . . . The poetic fancy of a secluded or sheltered life is a moral delusion. It was no easier then than now for a boy to endure the restraints necessary to right conduct. But the family training of that time did not stand primarily for repression. I should say that the prevailing note was freedom. The stage of over-training had so far passed by that there was little sense of unnecessary restriction. The restrictions put upon the boy were for the most part such as were shared by his elders, like certain observances of Sunday."

"It is a mistake to suppose that there was a dearth of interesting books. My uncle's library was that of a minister, but I found there just the kind of reading that I wanted. 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and the 'Arabian Nights,' all well illustrated, made the first appeal to my imagination. Then Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather' and the 'Waverley Novels,' and later Plutarch, and the more stirring biographies and histories and books of travel. They made their constant impression, and often with the most quickening effect."

"As I recall my own experiences in a Puritan home, and those of my mates, I have little sympathy with the men of my generation who attribute any subsequent license on their part in morals and religion to the strictness of their early training. The home life of that period as I saw it had found the balance between authority and indulgence. There were exceptions, but I am inclined to think that a good many of the uncomfortable experiences which linger in the minds of some men should be charged to the narrowness or temper or obstinacy of individual parents rather than to Puritanism. And due account should be kept as we grow older with the results of our own youthful mischiefs and follies. Whatever the Puritan home may have been afloat I know only by report, but when it became the home for my generation, it stood for a natural, intelligent, and reasonably free approach to the world."

Nomads of the Middle Ages

"At the present day there are but few wayfarers. The small trades which ply along the road, in every chance village, are disappearing before our newer methods of wholesale manufacture; more and more rarely do we see the peddler unstrap his pack at the farm door, the traveling shoemaker mend by the wayside the shoes which on Sunday will replace the wooden clogs, or hear the wandering musician pipe interminably at the windows his monotonous air. Professional pilgrims exist no longer," says J. J. Jusserand in "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages."

"It was far otherwise in the Middle

Agas; many persons were bound to a wandering existence, and started even from infancy on their lifelong journey. Some trotted their strange industries in the broad sunshine, through the dust of the highroads; others skulked in by-lanes or even in coppices, hiding their heads from the sheriff's officer."

"Among them also were peddlers laden with petty wares; pilgrims who from St. Thomas' to St. James' went begging along the roads, living by alms; pardoners, strange nomads, who sold to the common people the merits of the saints in paradise; mendicant friars and preachers of all sorts who, according to the times, held passionately liberal harangues or contemptibly selfish discourses at the church doors. All these had one character in common, namely, that in the wide extents of country where they passed their lives, they served as links between the separated groups of other lives which, attached to the soil by law and custom, were spent irremovably, every day under the same sky and at the same toil. Pursuing their singular calling, these wanderers, who had seen so much and knew so many adventures, served to give some idea of the great unknown world to the humble classes whom they met on their way. Together with many false beliefs and fables they put into the heads of the stay-at-homes certain notions of extent and of active life which they would hardly otherwise have had; above all, they brought to the men attached to the soil news of their brethren in the neighboring Province, who were pitted or envied accordingly, and were remembered as brothers or friends to call upon in the day of revolt."

"At a period when for the mass of mankind ideas were transmitted orally and traveled with these wanderers along the roads, the nomads served as a true link between the human groups of various districts."

Bellini's Doge

Let us see what we can make out from the picture itself about the man whom it represents. In the first place, we may see by his dress that he was in his day the Doge (or chief magistrate) of Venice—the island city, the queen of the seas. . . .

We may see at once that he has been very handsome; but it is a peculiar sort of beauty. How delicate and graceful all the lines in his face are! . . . He is such a gentleman as I have seen among workmen and nine-shilling-a-week laborers, often and often; his nobleness is in his heart—it is God's gift, therefore it shows in his noble-looking face. No matter whether he were poor or rich; all the rags in the world, all the finery in the world, could not have made him look like a snob or a swell. He was a thoughtful man, too; no one with such a forehead could have been a trifler; a kindly man, too, and honest—one that may have played merrily enough with his grandchildren. . . . Look what a bright, clear, straightforward, gentle look he has, almost a smile. . . . He has found out his path, and he will keep it; and he has no misgiving now about what God would have him do, or about the reward which God has laid up for the brave and just; and that is what makes his forehead so clear and bright, while his very teeth are clenched with calm determination. . . . One fault of character, I think, he may perhaps have had much trouble with—I mean bitterness and contemptuousness. His lips are very thin; he may have sneered many a time, when he was younger, at the follies of the world, . . . but he seems to have got past that too. . . . Such is the man's character; a noble, simple . . . man, who has conquered many hard things, and, hardest of all, has conquered himself."

—Charles Kingsley.

Pine Trees Are Always Beautiful

A narrow strip of white sand against which the little waves break, one after the other, with a soft, monotonous plash, divides the belt of pine trees from the Mediterranean. Against this background, indescribably brilliant, glittering, and blue, every line of trunk or branch, every bit of somber foliage or russet stem is given perfect value. Pine trees are always beautiful, from the group of Scotch firs seen through the mists on the mountain side to the stately umbrella pines of the Campagna, but never more so than by the water's edge."

Inland the woods of pines and cork trees divide and the hillsides are covered with the "maquis," the low tangled undergrowth of myrtle and lentisk and rosemary. Here and there the great white Mediterranean heath grows waist high, and here and there stand the lovely arbutus bushes, covered with pink and white and red fruit. The circle of the sheltering hills forms the background to this favored shore, mellow in the golden glow of an autumn afternoon. Sicily itself cannot have provided Theocritus with anything more compelling than this Mediterranean hillside."

Welcome, Winner of the Guarded Prize

With that word Forward his . . . horse . . . Creon spurred.

And Jason followed him; and when the sun His burning countenance that day had well-nigh done,

The King and Jason came anigh the place Where stood the house upon a swarded space

Amidst thick trees, that hedged it like a wall. Whose shadows now o'er half the place did fall.

While, 'twixt their stems the low sun showed like fire, And in the east the still white moon rose higher.

But midstmost there a glittering roof of gold Slim shafts of pale blue marble did uphold. . . .

And round that temple was a little close Shut by a gilded trellis of red rose From off the forest green-sward; and from thence

Carried by winds about the beech wood dense. The scent of lilies rose up in the air, And store of pea-fowl was there roosting there.

Or moving lazily across the grass. But from the temple did the two kings pass

Unto a marble house that was thereby. Not great indeed, but builded cunningly. And set about with carved images.

Built in a close of slim young apple-trees; A marble fountain was there nigh the door, And there the restless water trickled o'er

A smooth-hewn basin colored like a shell. And from the wet pink lip thereof it fell

By many a thin streak into a square pool. From whence it ran again, the grass to cool.

In a small stream o'er sand, and earth, and flint. Edged all about with fragrant blue-flowered mint.

Or hidden by the flat-leaved quivering sedge. But from the pool's smooth-wrought and outmost edge

There went a marble step the front to meet. Well won by many a water-drawer's feet.

And thereon now they saw a damsel stand. Holding the basin's lip with either hand.

While at her feet a brazen ewer stood; But when she heard them coming from the wood,

She turned about, and, seeing men near by, Caught up the brazen vessel hastily, And swiftly ran towards the marble house;

But Creon, in his voice imperious, Cried: "Hither, Glaucus. . . .

Nay, come near, O child, And bid us welcome to the forest wild." Then straight she stopped, and setting down the urn,

Unto her father and his guest did turn, While o'er his saddle-bow old Creon bent, . . .

And for one moment every scheme forgot. For raising this thing and abasing that: . . .

Blushing, she came to Creon's saddle-bow, And kissed him, who said, smiling: "Fearst thou

Thy father . . . How wilt thou look upon this stranger then. . . . Jason, leader of the Minyæ?" Somewhat she started at the glorious name,

And o'er her face deeper the red flush came. As she, with upraised face and shame-fast eyes,

Said: "Welcome, winner of the guarded prize! Good hap it is indeed that thou art come

Unto my little-peopled woodland home. . . ."

—William Morris.

From Stevenson to Mrs. Stilwell

Menton, February 6, 1874, Friday. Last night we had a masquerade at the Villa Marina. Pella was dressed as a contadina and looked beautiful;

and little Nellie, in red satin cap and wonderful red satin jacket and little breeches, as of a nondescript impossible boy; to which Madame Garschne had slyly added a little black tail that wagged comically behind her as she

danced about the room, and got deliriously tilted up over the middle bar of the back of her chair. . . . With an irresistible suggestion of Puss in Boots—well, Nellie thus masqueraded (to get back to my sentence again) was all that I could have imagined.

She held herself so straight and stately, and had such an infinitesimal dignity of carriage; . . . she got clear away from all my power of similes

and resembled nothing in the world but Nellie in masquerade. Then there was Robinet in a white nightgown, old woman's cap (munch, in my vernacular), snuff-box and crutch doubled up and yet leaping and gyrating about the floor with incredible agility; and lastly, Mademoiselle in a sort of elderly walking-dress and with blue spectacles. And all this incongruous impossible world went tumbling and dancing and going hand in hand, in flying circles to the music; until it was enough to make one forget one was in this wicked world, with Conservative majorities and Presidents McMahon and all other abominations about one.

Also last night will be memorable to me for another reason, Madame Zassetsky having given me a light as to my own intellect. They were talking about things in history remaining in their minds because they had assigned them to generalizations. And I began to explain how things remained in my mind yet more vividly for no reason at all. She got interested and made me give her several examples; then she said, with her little falsetto of discovery, "Mais c'est que vous êtes tout simplement enfant!" This mot I have reflected on at leisure and there is some truth in it. . . .

Man's Spiritual Individuality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE average human being lives so entirely within the scope of the material senses that the subject of man's spiritual individuality receives scant attention. If he thinks of it at all, it is usually to picture it as a finite personality to be sublimated by death. The possibility of exchanging, or putting off, material selfhood for spiritual individuality dawns upon consciousness only as existence is viewed from the standpoint of divine Science, which reveals man's true selfhood as an idea in Principle, and teaches the way to demonstrate it. Material sense, being the supposed intelligence of a carnal mind opposed to Spirit, will not and can not aid a man in finding his true selfhood, for it is the business of material sense to keep the human being befogged in materiality and separated, in belief, from Spirit.

Only through spiritual sense are the realities of being discerned, and any man at any time may have recourse to spiritual sense through which to grasp eternal facts, for spiritual sense, being the intelligence of man in the likeness of God, is ever present and available. "Absorbed in material selfhood," Mrs. Eddy explains on page 91 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "we discern and reflect but faintly the substance of Life or Mind. The denial of material selfhood aids the discernment of man's spiritual and eternal individuality, and destroys the erroneous knowledge gained from matter or through what are termed the material senses." It has been the belief in matter as a reality, and, consequently, in a material selfhood, that has moved the Cains from the beginning to murder the Abels and other Cains. The love of another as one's self is a sanity that comes to a man only when he discovers and demonstrates his true individuality as a son of God; for in that discovery he finds that what is true of his own individuality is true also of every other individuality; he has found the divine Principle through which the good of one becomes the good of all. He loves the true individuality of others enough to strive to see it as the only reality, even in the midst of trying human circumstances, because he has first seen his own spiritual individuality as a son of God and loves its beauty and perfection sufficiently to consecrate his endeavors to the demonstration of it, to a realization which excludes the admission of evil anywhere. It was this knowledge of his true selfhood that inspired and enabled Jesus the Christ to devote himself to the service of good and the consequent overcoming of evil. "I know whence I came, and whither I go," he told the materialists, "but ye cannot tell whence I come, and whither I go. Ye judge after the flesh."

To the man who is engrossed in materiality, and, perhaps, as a result, suffering from all manner of discords, the declaration that man is really and only spiritual may seem visionary. All his physical senses uphold his belief that spiritual being is anything but a present actuality; but it is this physical sense that holds him in the experience of discord. The material senses are ignorant of God and cannot be expected to perceive the reality of Spirit and spiritual harmony. Let a man, however, begin to assert his spiritual individuality, and what happens? All the power of omnipotence substantiates his legitimate claim to sonship with God. "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit," Paul declared, "that we are the children of God." The immediate effect upon even a human sense of life of thus claiming man's spiritual birthright is to bring it under the rule of perfection and harmony as the natural state of man, and, therefore, to lessen the tyranny of materiality. "According to Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 104 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "perfection is normal,—not miraculous. Clothed, and in its right Mind, man's individuality is sinless, deathless, harmonious, eternal. His materiality, clad in a false mentality, wages feeble fight with his individuality,—his physical senses with his spiritual senses. The latter move in God's grooves of Science: the former revolve in their own orbits, and must stand the friction of false selfhood until self-destruction."

The emergence out of material into spiritual selfhood is a path not strewn with rose-petals; it is an advance opposed at every point by all the contending emotions and passions of material sense. If the way seems uninviting because of the certain struggle, and a mortal elects on that account to traverse the broad road of materiality rather than to wage warfare against false selfhood, he will eventually find just the same that material selfhood, being unreal, is bound to disappear; and he will find that its disappearance through temporary indulgence, resultant suffering, and final self-destruction, is a bitterness incomparably greater than the earlier struggle to conquer materiality through the voluntary and intelligently persistent endeavor to obey divine Principle. In his submission to materiality, a man has no remedy for his difficulties but greater potions of materiality. The man who is struggling to obey divine Principle knows that he cannot conquer false selfhood without divine aid, and so, in his effort to overcome it, he throws himself more unreservedly upon Principle, gains a better understanding of it, and therefore approaches, even in his

struggle, nearer to his true individuality as a son of God.

In the recognition and demonstration of spiritual individuality as a reflection of God, the law of perfection is brought to bear upon every conceivable human affair and situation. Evil in one's self or in another is to be denied reality, because it manifests an unreal carnal mind. It must be viewed in this way for the reason that, in his practice of the Science of Mind which establishes the perfection of spiritual man, a man cannot consistently in any way attribute power or identity to evil; for by so doing he holds within his own consciousness something contrary and obstructive to his own spiritual individuality. In proportion as thought is held to this perfect rule, evil will lose its seeming power and identification, and the essence of brotherhood, which is simply the unity of spiritual individuality, will be demonstrated. "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal," Mrs. Eddy writes, "is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science." (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160.)

The Ridgeway

Join it at Streatley, the point where it crosses the Thames; at once it strikes you out and away from the habitable world in a splendid, purposeful manner, running along the highest ridge of the downs a broad green ribbon of turf, with but a shade of difference from the neighboring grass, yet distinct for all that. No villages nor homesteads tempt it aside or modify its course for a yard; should you lose the track where it is bent with the bordering turf or merged in and obliterated by crisscross paths, you have only to walk straight on, taking heed of no alternative to right or left; and in a minute 'tis with you again—arisen out of the earth as it were. Or, it still not quite assured, lift you your eyes, and there it runs over the brow of the fronting hill. Where a railway crosses it, it disappears indeed—hiding, Alps-like, from the ignominy of rubble and brick-work; but a little way on it takes up the running again with the same quiet persistence. Out on that almost trackless expanse of billowy downs such a track is in some sort humanly companionable; it really seems to lead you by the hand. —Kenneth Grahame in "Pagan Papers."

True to All

Let us be true to our home, to our town, to our State, to our Land. Humble in all success, unspoiled in our heritage grand. Yet to the whole wide world extend the brotherly hand.

—Nathan Haskell Dole.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1919

EDITORIALS

Senator Capper and the Profiteers

WHEN Arthur Capper, Republican Senator from Kansas, arose in his place in the upper branch of the national Legislature the other day and called upon that body to do something to check profiteering, he expressed the sentiments not only of the people of his own State but of hundreds of thousands of wage-earning and salaried people all over the country. He laid bare conditions that are more than casual. He showed conclusively that there is a crying need for remedial action. He made it plain beyond any doubt that those who now have control of the things which all sorts and conditions of people must have, as necessities of life, are no longer contenting themselves with even reasonable profits but are deliberately charging prices beyond all limits of justice and fair dealing. Within the last month, he says, foodstuffs have shown an index price increase of 1 1/2 cents, and the oil interests, taking advantage of the coal shortage and consequent need of the people for other fuel, have jumped the price of oil 300 per cent. Lumber is selling at prices which he feels assured are at least 30 per cent beyond all reasonable profit. There is beginning to be talk of \$18 shoes, \$80 ready-made suits, and \$15 hats. Labor troubles and slack production are only partially responsible, he declares: what is happening is that industries which have paid no part in the cost of national defense, and have not contributed to help the country except at war prices and for tremendous profits, are now collecting their war taxes from the people and exacting excessive tolls, besides, in the prices which they compel the people to pay for their products.

Few who are in a mood to look the facts in the face will deny that Senator Capper has set forth the present situation substantially as it is. There will be a vastly greater number who will be ready to explain it as a natural result of explainable causes than there will be to say that these conditions do not now exist. Many will agree that this widespread exaction of excessive profits is the basic cause of the general unrest now and recently so clearly in evidence. Yet whether this last is so or not makes little difference. The conditions which Senator Capper has set forth mark, as nearly as anything can, the starting point of that oft-mentioned economic spiral wherein wages and prices chase each other round and round, to unconscionable heights and then disaster. For it should be noted that the Kansas Senator is not talking about ordinary and reasonable profits. Like all rational beings of this day and generation, he does not expect that business will be conducted without a fair return. As a form of public service, business would deserve that, and should receive it. But the evils now pointed out trace back, in every instance, to excess profits, to that measure of return for products sold that not only pays costs, and the ordinary fair percentage over and above all costs, but that pays heavy percentages in addition to all this. It is the returns that can fairly be described as unconscionable, that are exacted simply because present conditions open the opportunity for exacting them successfully, that cry out for correction.

Exaction of such unreasonable returns takes the form of general business practice, to be sure. Doubtless many individuals are profiting by it who, merely as individuals, are honorably and charitably disposed, who are generous in their treatment of other individuals with whom they come in contact, and who would not willingly see other individuals suffer without reaching out sympathetically to ameliorate their suffering. Yet, after all, the reason why excessive price exactions deserve to be checked is the same that animates the public, through its government, to check the highwayman and the burglar. A willingness anywhere to profit from the helplessness of another is something against which human society must always defend itself. There is no less a need for defense when the tendency manifests itself in a business movement, or in an impersonal group, than when it comes out in an individual. For the motive can be nothing else than selfishness unbridled, self-seeking run riot, in a mood to flout all law and all humane considerations for the sake of mere getting, while getting is easily possible. How simple it would all seem if the business impulse could only conceive itself in terms of fairly-recompensed service, rather than in terms of profit! If only the common ethics of business had reached the point where the meanest of business men would count it a dishonor to take more for his product than would fairly enable him to live in peace and comfort, and where he could taste a satisfaction, sweeter than that of mere accumulation, in organizing his whole effort so that it would pass along benefits to employees and customers in the same ratio that he should demand them for himself!

That there are isolated factories and individuals already approximating this sort of business procedure gives promise that better conceptions of the ethics of buying and selling are on the way. Until such examples become more general than they appear to be at present, however, such appeals as that of Senator Capper must be relied upon to bring the necessary corrective action. If business itself will not be temperate in its indulgence in profits, then some form of national prohibition must apparently be invoked. Senator Capper proposes a limitation on gross profits, and urges more general and more effective action by the states. The point he accentuates, however, and rightly, is that the conditions call not for emergency measures only, but for laws that shall curb a continuing tendency. This tendency that needs to be reached and put out is, as the Senator says, the bane of legitimate business. It strikes as surely at the peaceful development of the nation as does ever the anarchist or the red-flag demagogue, because it exemplifies the reckless and heartless prosecution of a personal advantage at the expense of the common good. Not because it gives the successful profiteer a more abundant living should profiteering be

done away with, but because the impulse that underlies it is the impulse that seeks not merely a living, but surplusage, heedless though it may cause another's starvation. The country has just said that the coal miners shall not starve it to gain their ends. No more should any profiteer be left able to do it.

China's Boycott of Japan

WHEN a boycott of Japanese goods in China was first inaugurated by a number of Chinese students, last May, as a protest against the action of the Peace Conference in regard to Shantung, it was not, perhaps, taken very seriously in Japan. True, the Japanese merchant had a lively and none too happy recollection of a similar boycott in 1915, after the episode of the Twenty-One Demands. But, whilst he did not relish having to go through a like experience of inconvenience and loss, he comforted himself with the assurance that, just as the boycott of 1915 had gradually, and on the whole speedily, petered out, so it would be again.

By this time, however, it must be quite clear to the Japanese merchant that the boycott of 1919 is indeed a very different thing from the boycott of 1915. Four years ago, the rest of the world, in the midst of the great war, had little thought for the Far East. Any idea of developing trade with China was obviously out of the question. The utmost that the allied powers could hope was that they might succeed in keeping the trade door open, so that, when the war was over, they might take things up where they had left them. True, the United States was still free to act, but even the United States was not ready to meet the lack caused by the falling off of the allied trade and the total exclusion of the German trade. It was, of course, Japan's opportunity, and she made the utmost use of it. Peking was browbeaten with the notorious Twenty-One Demands, and when China attempted to retaliate with a boycott, Japan waited grimly until the effort should spend itself on the rocks of an imperious necessity to obtain goods from somewhere.

Today, the whole face of things is changed. All the world is increasingly eager to trade with China. It is safe to say, indeed, that no other market is so much sought after by farsighted traders as the Chinese market, and Japan is faced with the disagreeable fact that for every ton of goods China refuses to buy from her, China has an offer of two from other nations. China, moreover, has herself learned much and traveled a long way since 1915. In 1915, the boycott of Japanese goods was explained officially in Peking as really only a regrettable outcome of an effort on the part of the Chinese to encourage home industries. Such an explanation, of course, deceived no one. Today, however, the engaging euphemism of 1915 is being translated into very practical politics. China, profiting by the lessons of four years ago, recognizes that the only way in which the boycott can be rendered really effective is by making sure of supplies from other sources; and that the only way in which it can be made of permanent benefit to China is by using it as a means for encouraging the Chinese to supply their own needs, to an ever increasing extent.

And so the past summer and autumn have witnessed the remarkable sight of vast numbers of Chinese merchants and craftsmen, under the lead, generally, of university students, who have carried out missionary campaigns on a wide scale throughout a great part of the country, devoting themselves enthusiastically to the creation of all manner of new industries. To take only one instance, that of the cotton industry. Until quite recently, the Chinese cotton spinner was entirely dependent, for carrying on his work, on the cotton yarn which was imported from Japan. There was no machinery in China for spinning fiber into yarn, and, moreover, the Chinese cotton fiber, being poorly cultivated, and, as a consequence, not sufficiently strong, had to be mixed with American cotton before it could be really serviceable. For a time it must have seemed as if Japan controlled the situation. The students, however, were equal to the occasion. They persuaded the Chinese cotton spinners to hold out against Japan, whilst they acquired American spinning machinery, trained operators in a special school, set up for the purpose, and made contracts for buying American fiber direct.

Thus, in one instance, has the boycott against Japan been rendered permanent; and there are many others. The fact of the matter is that China is rapidly coming to recognize that Chinese trade is the one thing above all others that Japan wants to secure, and to secure, as far as possible, exclusively for herself; and that a blow struck at this trade may be effective where armed resistance, or any other kind of resistance, to Japanese encroachments would be impossible. How effective is this new weapon may be gathered from the fact that, some time ago, the Japanese merchants of Peking and Tientsin appealed to the Japanese authorities against the injury that was being done to them by the boycott. They demanded official interference, even going so far as to insist that the boycott should be made a diplomatic question of the first magnitude, and that the demands for its removal should be backed by threats of military intervention. The Japanese authorities, however, were obliged to admit, in reply, that there was no way of making the Chinese merchant or the Chinese people buy Japanese goods against their will. Japan protests, of course. Most urgent representations on the subject have been made to the Chinese Foreign Office from Tokyo. Peking, however, after the usual assurance of the utmost good will, can only reply that it sees no way in which to combat a popular boycott.

Mr. Clemenceau in London

THE meeting of important people to discuss important questions has become so common of late, and usually excites so little comment, that there was, at one time, some reason to think that the hand of the political prophet had lost its cunning, and that the "grand manner" of diplomatic speculation had become a lost art. In the days before the war, when the three kings assembled at Malmo, when Tzar Nicholas of Russia and King Charles of Rumania met at Constanza, or when William

II of Germany went to see the roses of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria at Konospischt, the subject was written up to the extent of many columns in the daily press of Europe. True, very little was known of what really took place at these gatherings, but that, of course, in no way prevented the fullest accounts reaching the great public eager, or thought to be eager, for "news."

In the comment that has been forthcoming on the visit of Mr. Clemenceau to London, there is more than a suspicion that the diplomatic prophet of pre-war days is experiencing "a most excellent revival." Any review of the reasons alleged for Mr. Clemenceau's visit to London must convince the most phlegmatic observer that it was indeed about time that the French Premier did cross the Channel, and that the three days which he spent in the English capital must have been fully occupied.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Clemenceau's visit to London at the present time was the most natural thing in the world, and it is a very excellent tribute to the good understanding existing between the allied and associated powers that so comparatively long a time elapsed before such a meeting should have been considered necessary. Mr. Clemenceau, like Mr. Lloyd George, has been tremendously engaged in domestic as well as international affairs. Mr. Lloyd George is still so engaged. Five years ago, a Home Rule bill for Ireland would have been thought sufficient to claim any Prime Minister's entire attention, and so Mr. Clemenceau, granted a short breathing space by reason of his recent decisive victory at the polls, went to London to consult with Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, and to check the results so far attained.

There is no doubt, of course, that tremendously important questions were debated at the conference, and the fact that the American, Japanese, and Italian ambassadors, as well as British and French financial experts, were all, on occasion, invited to join in the deliberations affords a very good rough idea of some of the subjects discussed. But to speak of Mr. Clemenceau "coming to London to fill the breach caused by the withdrawal of America," and to foresee long vistas of new agreements, "military and diplomatic," as the result of failure of the plan for the League of Nations, is to wander a very long way out of the realm of probability. Perhaps the statement, in one dispatch from London, "Political writers are at wide variance regarding the proceedings of the conference, none of them apparently being really informed as to what has taken place," is as just a comment as could be made on the matter.

A Landmark

SOME years before the War of 1812, or, to be exact, in 1808, the first newspaper to be published west of the Mississippi River was established in St. Louis, Missouri. A few days ago, without any previous announcement of the fact, and for reasons which have not been publicly stated, this pioneer in western journalism in the United States ceased publication. The simple announcement was vouchsafed that the subscription lists and franchises belonging to the paper had been transferred to its only morning contemporary in its particular field, long a bitter political rival. The suspended publication, known for a generation as the St. Louis Republic, though formerly published under the name of the Missouri Republican, and still earlier as the Missouri Gazette, had been controlled for some years by the present accredited Ambassador from the United States to Russia, David R. Francis, a former Governor of Missouri, and at one time a member of the Cabinet. The political faith of the paper for many years has been that of the Democratic Party. The Republic had long claimed the right to speak authoritatively for the party in Missouri and throughout the southwest. While Missouri is regarded as normally a Democratic State, it is not a Democratic State habitually. Not so many years ago a Republican governor was elected by the voters there and Republican presidential electors were chosen, while more recently, at a popular election, a Republican United States Senator was named. The suspension of an acknowledged "Administration" organ, therefore, on the eve of a national election, cannot be explained upon the theory that its voice and influence are not needed as aids to the success of the party which it has so long served.

One entirely unfamiliar with the circumstances surrounding what appears to be the voluntary suspension of a prosperous and influential daily newspaper, and the consequent practical scrapping of a fully equipped production plant, together with the virtual surrender of news franchises and goodwill, might seek long and in vain for the actual causes. It will be admitted, of course, that a newspaper never, because of a weight of years, outgrows its usefulness. Indeed, with accumulated years, its usefulness should increase. In the vast territory to which St. Louis is the geographical gateway, industrial and commercial development may be said to have only begun. The St. Louis Republic has watched and fostered this development through a long formative period, and now, when its own rewards would seem to be assured, and when honors, such as a public sometimes bestows upon the champions of its cause, should have been prepared and waiting, the long battle is given up, just when a truce, apparently, was the last thing to be thought of or desired.

In the struggles, the successes, and the failures of what are regarded as the great newspapers, in the United States at least, there are many things to be considered besides the commercial gain or loss incident to their publication. No other single industry, entity, or agency ever becomes so closely identified with a community, a city, a state or a section, in the thought of all the people, as the newspaper. There are, no doubt, thousands of persons, in the case of the paper particularly referred to, who have read it daily since the time of their earliest recollection. To them it must seem as though a landmark has been removed. The paper need not, necessarily, have been their political or partisan mentor or counselor. Great newspapers, in this day and age of the world, must be more than partisan. To those to whom the announcement is made that their subscription has been transferred to another newspaper, there must come a

sense somewhat similar to that experienced by those who see a neighbor of a lifetime move out of his house, and a stranger move in.

Joseph Charles, founder of the Missouri Gazette, brought his scanty equipment of printing materials from Louisville, Kentucky, floating it down the Ohio River on a small boat which was, in turn, towed up the Mississippi to the settlement which is now St. Louis. Mr. Charles spoke of his undertaking as "the Vestal Fire." Of it he wrote: "The most pure hands officiating for the whole community should be incessantly employed in keeping it alive."

Notes and Comments

BELGIUM and Britain have a high regard for each other. It is impossible, of course, that it should be otherwise after the events of which all the world knows. Belgium, too, and in that the Belgian sovereigns have given the example, knows how to do the graceful thing. And that is a very valuable factor in the harmony of international relations. This happy knowledge of the art de vivre between nations has prompted the Belgian Government's courteous offer to return Captain Fryatt's vessel, the Brussels, to England, though she was the other day adjudicated by the prize court to Belgium. It was in the Brussels that Captain Fryatt was made prisoner by the Germans.

IN THE FENWAY

—Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Fairies, elves and trillies we,
Dancing in wild revelry;
Brownies, gnomes and kelpies gay,
Swirling through autumnal day.
Now we madly chase along,
Rustling crisp our cheerful song,
Flinging reels of merry madness,
Circling in a whirl of gladness.
There we rush on all together,
Helter skelter, hither, thither;
Here we scatter, float and hover,
Each becomes a separate rover.
Some are sailing on the river,
Each small craft with joy aquiver;
Others soar into the skies,
Seeking higher destinies.
Leaves you call us? Had you seen
Where the earth-born ne'er have been.
You would know us as we are,
Guests from Wonderland afar.
Brownies, elves and kelpies we,
Reveling in autumn glee;
Can't you see us—fairies all,
Answering the winter's call?

SEVERAL picture-producing companies have of late secured English estates for their work; and it is reported that the Oatlands Lodge estate, of twenty acres, has been acquired by one of the oldest British film-making concerns. This lodge is a part of the former royal domain of Oatlands, which was a veritable rendezvous of monarchs in time past. Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I all stayed there at different times. Together with its historic traditions, Oatlands Lodge has such an attraction as the remains of a subterranean passage, a relic which no doubt will be very useful to the film producer.

OUT of what seemed unpromising material when it was first lined up for inspection in Santo Domingo, American officers have created the Guardia Nacional Dominicana, now standing squarely on its military feet with a total of fourteen companies of eighty men each, one company being on duty in each province of the Republic. The Guardia, from private to second lieutenant, is composed of natives, trained and equipped like United States marines, and officered by Americans; and they have made first-rate soldiers, says a former American first lieutenant writing in the New York Times, and "are fast learning the American method of policing one's own country so as to make it safe for all." The Guardia, in fact, is a part of the United States program for teaching the Dominicans the management of their own affairs in a way that will eventually need no help from a better organized government.

THE recognition of Sir Henry Wood's régime of a quarter of a century in connection with the famous London Promenade Concerts was an event for a far wider public than that of musicians, strictly so called. The "Proms" at the Queen's Hall have a world reputation. For many years one can remember the impressive spectacle of a spellbound audience standing on the ground floor of the hall, every seat being full, and so immovably that the proverbial pin might have been heard to drop. Sir Henry has indeed accomplished an almost Herculean task. He has even been described as the "mainspring of musical life in London." Through courage and persistence, not always fully appreciated, he has achieved a standard of the utmost value, and cleared the way for progress. His success is the reward of long devotion to a lofty purpose.

TO a wide circle of those who enjoy and respect music, in America, it can hardly be an unwelcome news that Paris is beginning to weary of jazz. The jazz band, says the "Presse de Paris," "with its tempestuous music and its cacophony, is a kind of musical Bolshevism. It is necessary to modify the jazz band, as well as political Bolshevism, for certainly Paris cannot become a Timbuctoo." The parallel between jazz and Bolshevism may be disputed by those who hold that just now the tendency to describe every form of unconventionalism as Bolshevist operates to confuse people as to what Bolshevism is; and some observers of the passing show will very likely remark that if the idea got a fashionable vogue, Paris would cheerfully try to become as much like Timbuctoo as possible. But many a sensible commentator has seen in jazz nothing more than a side step, so to speak, from the direct path of musical progress, and it is to be expected that the direct path will be everywhere resumed.